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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NIGHT THOUGHT.

BY JOHN H. BRYANT.

The night was so calm, so silent,
I could hear the beat of my heart,
Like the faint throb of an engine
Nearing some distant mart,
Or laboring up the mountain,
Whence the river fountains start,
To exchange the bread of the country
For the city's wealth in art.

No voice in the starry heaven;
From the trees the whispering sound;
No hum of droning insect
Came up from the brooding ground;
And a sense of fear stole o'er me
In that silence so profound,
For it seemed as if life had perished
From everything around.

And I mused on those distant cycles
When the great earth swung in night,
Ere an ear had been created,
Or an eye received the light,
And I stood in awe at the wisdom,
The matchless skill and might
Of the gallant and good All-Father,
Who rules by love and right;

Who sheds over all his glory—
The beauty that round us glows;
Who fills the world with his bounty,
Tints every flower that blows,
And opens the gates of the morning
And gives the night's repose,
And quickens the tide of being
That over his universe flows.

N. Y. Evening Post.

IT NEVER PAYS.

It never pays to fret and grow!
When fortune seems our foe
The better bred will push ahead
And strike the braver blow.
For luck is work,
And those who think
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play,
And clear the way
That better men have room.

It never pays to wreck the health
In dunning after gain,
And he is sold who thinks that gold
Is cheapest bought with pain.
An humble lot,
A cozy cot,
Have tempted even kings;
For station high,
That wealth will buy,
Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays; a blunt refrain
Well worthy of a song,
For age and youth must learn this truth,
That nothing pays that's wrong.
The good and pure
Alone are sure
To bring prolonged success,
While what is right
In Heaven's sight
Is always sure to bless.

The Diamond Fields of Georgia.

Dr. M. F. Stephenson, of Hall county, in a communication to the Gainesville Air Line Eagle, says:

"We are glad to see in the Northern and European papers that much excitement prevails on the subject of South African diamonds, which are now being found over a space of one thousand square miles, of great value. This will react on our section, which, from every geological indication, and its peculiar mineralogy, will ultimately, when never developed, yield more and finer ones than South America and Africa.

"Our opinion is predicted on the fact of over forty having been picked up by the gold washers in every deposit mine from Hall county, Georgia, for six hundred miles to Virginia, some of which were of much greater value than any yet found in Africa. All we want is a little capital, only one or two thousand dollars, to develop the fact again, and draw the attention of capitalists to the subject, who can introduce diamond miners, who understand washing for them. By this course, I have no hesitancy in saying that, in six months, the most brilliant success would attend the experiment."

The Angelic Wife.

He came into the breakfast room one morning, and in a moment it was seen that a cloud was on his brow. There sat the lady-like wife waiting; for him. The table fairly groaned, not with plated silver, but the solid material. The cloth was white as the snow. The family were seated around in pleasant expectancy; everything was smoking hot, and not an article there but even a pampered appetite could revel on. But the man's favorite dish was not there. Closer he came to the table, and with the inquiry, "Did you not know that I wanted a shad for breakfast?" he raised his foot and overturned the whole table on the floor.

"It was at the fire, being kept warm for you," replied his noble wife, in her quiet, lady-like and conquering way,

In an instant the haughty husband comprehended the situation; the next he was on his knees, exclaiming: "Dear wife, you are nothing less than an angel born."

Not a great while after that he died. His will was opened; his wife was executrix; he left her all he had—$2,000,000.—Hall's Journal of Health.

—The Vermont Legislature has exempted from poll tax all persons who lost legs arms, or eyes in the late war for the Union, and the number of halt and blind are said to surpass anything heretofore dreamed of in the statistics of military surgery, while the price of second-hand uniforms has more than doubled.

—"Dewomanization" is the hard name given to male brutes who do not believe in woman suffrage.

FORTY YEARS.

"It won't do," said old Tibbets, shaking his head furiously. "I always have hated those Partridges, and you shan't marry Fanny."

"A man's affections——" began Horatio.

"Nonsense," cried old Tibbets. "You talk like a boarding school girl. You're of age, I know; but I give you a warning, if you insist, I'll take that clever little Johnson into partnership instead of you, and you may beg or starve as you please for the sake of a little red haired girl like Fanny Partridge."

Off trotted old Tibbets as he uttered these last words.

"Give up Fanny Partridge?—never!" said Horatio.

Meanwhile Mrs. Partridge and Fanny were hard at it; Fanny in tears, Mrs. Partridge in a fury.

"I'd rather see you in your grave, Fanny," cried Mrs. Partridge. "Old Tibbet's son! Why didn't you choose a chimney sweep? It was Tibbets that cheated your pa's brother out of that piece of property. A bigger rascal never walked. No, Fanny; you walk over my dead body before you go to church with him."

Fanny was seventeen and very submissive. Horatio, though five and twenty, submissive likewise. Parental authority prevailed. One meeting was allowed, in which the two might bid good-bye to each other. Fanny wept. Horatio held her hands in both of his, and kissed them fondly.

"They may yield in time," said Horatio, "or something may happen to alter things. Be true to me for a little while. I shall never love any one but you."

"My heart is broken," said Fanny, believing it sincerely. "But I shall be true to you all my life."

Then he kissed her. He never forgot how hard it was to take his lips away from hers; and their arms encircled each other, and it was really a wonder that the two young lovers did not die then and there.

Old Tibbets rewarded his son by making him a partner in the prosperous firm of Tibbets and Co., forthwith, while Mamma Partridge hurried Fanny away to the north of France.

Horatio did not forget easily. It had been a cherished plan of his to marry Fanny. He had a mind that was prone to dwell upon detail. All his little fancies about the future had been perfectly finished pictures.

It was hard to believe the little round table would never be set with painted China; that Fanny, as Mrs. Tibbets would never sit beside him in the third pew from the front on Sunday mornings; that he would not go with her to choose the color for the drawing-room furniture; that they would not have their portraits painted, to hang one each side of the parlor mantel-piece.

Fanny was his practical or general idea; that they might have walked together forever in the moonlight, was perhaps strongest with her. But had he been the most perfect hero of romance, she could not have placed him upon a higher pedestal.

The match would certainly have been a happy one, had fate willed it to be a match at all. They loved each other too well to seek comfort in new lovers. Horatio became very steady and shunned ladies' society; and Fanny, after refusing an English baronet and a German baron, declined going into society any more, and settled down with her mother in a little town upon the Continent, where the four or five English families dwelling there exchanged whist parties, and where there were no young English people whatever. There, at thirty, she was still living; and then it was that there came to the place an English traveler, who called upon her. He was a friend of Mr. Horatio Tibbets, and had been commissioned to hand her a small parcel, and he was to tell Mr. Tibbets how she looked and was; and that he was very well, quite bald for his years, and unmarried. Then the traveler went away. The gift was a dainty work box, worth a good deal of money, and in the little nook where the thimble lay was also a ring. Its motto was, "Dinna forget."

Fanny never showed this gift to her mother, but she wore the ring against her heart under her dress.

New hope crept into her soul; and when, a year after a good looking, wealthy widower offered her his hand, with a genuine love into the bargain, she refused it without hesitation. Forget! Never! He had not forgotten. But more years had passed, ten of them at least, and that memory of the old family feud dwelt in the bosoms of the two old people. At last at the age of eighty, Mrs. Partridge died; and Fanny, all alone in what had always remained a strange land, felt miserable desolate. Youth had departed; friends were few. It had been her mother's wish to remain in France; now her heart turned to England. She followed her heart's dictates, and returned home. The first morning paper that she opened there, told her of the death of Mr. Tibbets, aged ninety.

The paper dropped from Fanny's hand, and she sat quite motionless for more than twenty minutes. Then she began to cry very softly, and took the ring from her bosom and looked at it.

"'Dinna forget,'" she sobbed, "I am sure he has not forgotten;" and she began to wonder what he looked like now.

He must have altered. Perhaps he was portly like his father. Well, she was rather stout herself. One could not be a slender youth forever; and he had probably a streak of gray in his dark hair. Nothing could alter his eyes, however. Or, if he were altogether altered, she would love him still. Why not? Since it was the heart that loved, not the flesh and blood.

And so she managed that the news should reach him in a few day's time, that she was there. He heard it, as she meant he should. He was all alone, and very lonely. He had been an obedient son, and an affectionate one, and loved the testy old man dearly. But now he thought it could harm no one if he should try to realize his youthful dreams.

He sighed, and looked out of the window; walked to the fireplace, and stood there unrelenting; brightened up, and began to make one of his old fancy pictures of Fanny at the other side of the fire.

"She'll be older, of course," he said. "Thin—perhaps fragile and worn; pale, too. No matter; it's Fanny, and she'll be beautiful to me."

And he wrote her a letter on the spot, in which, however, he only told her that he was coming to see her.

An elderly lady was walking in a green lane, near Hornsey, with two children and a poodle dog. The poodle was her own, the children her landlady's. She was a very stout lady, with four chins and a red face, and no waist whatever.

As she walked, there came up the lane a weazen old gentleman, with a large green umbrella under his arm. His nose and chin met. His head was as smooth as an egg, except just at the nape of the neck, where six hairs still clung. His ears stood out on each side of his face, large, yellow, and with frosty pinches on them. He had watery blue eyes, and a wart on his forehead, just the kind of old man the stout lady hated. For his part, he disliked fat women.

"A frowsy old creature," he thought; and just then poodle and children, all tied together with blue ribbon, tangled themselves about his legs, and nearly overset him.

"Come here my dears; don't run against the gentleman that way," said the fat lady, in a faint voice.

"People should teach their grandchildren and dogs better manners," said the old gentleman, testily.

"My grandchildren," panted the old lady; "What impertinence! I beg you'll not kick that dog, sir. Cruelty to animals is forbidden by law, thank heaven!"

"If this dog is mad, as he seems to be, I'll have him shot," said the old gentleman.

"Come here, Fido, darling," cried the elderly lady. "My dears, run home to your ma."

And just then out stepped the landlady. To her the old gentleman addressed himself:

"I beg pardon ma'am; can you tell me in which of these houses I can find a lady of the name of Partridge—Miss Fanny Partridge?"

"Why, this is the house, sir," said the landlady; "and there's Miss Partridge herself."

"Will you hand her this?" said the old gentleman, looking eagerly around in search of Miss Partridge, and never thinking of the stout lady.

"Here, ma'am," said the landlady, presenting the card to that very individual. "This, sir, is Miss Partridge."

The name upon the card was "Horatio Tibbet." That hideous little old man, like a weasel, with a green cotton umbrella, and no hair, Horatio!

That overgrown woman, like a lobster, Fanny.

Neither would believe it. But it was true as age is, and time, and change, and all the rest of it. They sat on the black horse-hair sofa in the parlor and tried to talk; and as they did so, they discovered that the Fanny and Horatio who loved each other were both dead—as dead as though the sods were over their poor hearts! Had they married years before, probably they would have been still dear to each other, still pleasant to look upon in the blindness of affection; but meeting as strangers, they repulsed each other.

"If he should presume upon our old affection," thought Fanny, "such a very disagreeable old man."

"If she should expect me to remember the past, this dreadful mountain of flesh," thought Horatio; and then he told her he was glad to see her so well, and "hoped they should be neighbors."

She "thought that unlikely;" the place did not agree with her.

Each dodged the past, not guessing how very glad the other was to dodge it also; and they parted forever, politely hoping to meet very soon. That night two pillows were wet with tears. Fanny wept for the youthful lover of whose death she seemed to have heard that day, and Horatio for a lost Fanny, now only a memory. But there was no thought of any present liking, of any new flashing up of the dead flame. They did not even wish to meet again.

There was a certain horror in that meeting not to be forgotten.

They never met more; but when Fanny died, years after, the ring, with its motto of "Dinna forget"—the ring which no power could have placed upon her fat finger—hung by its ribbon over her heart, and Horatio had buried with him a lock of hair severed from Fanny's head in that long ago when it was golden.

Each heart was young and true; but forty years of comfortable, well-to-do life had been very cruel to their bodies—to their voices—to their manners. Do you suppose that somewhere beyond the stars they have met, and are lovers again? I hope so; for in their own way they suffered greatly here for no faults of their own.

The Snakes of India.

There are in India—writes a London Times correspondent—two causes of death very little understood in England. I mean death on the river, and from snake bites; and in India death lurks in scenes of beauty—in the one case the jungle, a thick, matted and tangled maze of green, with bamboo villages bedded in it, and paths that to a European would seem impenetrable; and in the other case the river, which, when seen at night with the moon's rays glimmering through the dark trees on the dark water, and with the boatmen's song now near and now dying away in the distance, as the boats are drifted down by the current of a racehorse speed, forms a scene of marvellous beauty.

Around every village there is a living poison, yet the native adult or child lies down on the floor of his cottage and there is bitten and dies, no skill of man having yet discovered a sovereign remedy for some snake bites, though all sorts of specifics are recommended and tried. The latest "cure" that I have heard of is "a spirituous solution of the gall" of the serpent cobra; but that, too, seems to have failed in all hands but those of the discoverer—if it succeeded in his; and still the specific is to come. Last year, in the Northwestern provinces alone, there died from snake bites 606 persons, and 1,302 were drowned—murdered in some instances beyond all question, but in most, killed from sheer indolence or carelessness—as, for instance, in the case of boatmen by tying up the helm, sleeping and running into something, and so going to the bottom of the river, perhaps in company with the something run into."

—The newspapers of Chicago complain that the hack drivers of that city "fight, swear, riot and commit other extravagances" when they go to funerals.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a very kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a

FREE EXERCISE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

Has by violence and intimidation been denied to citizens in exceptional cases, and in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas have been restored to representation in our National Councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also, at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union—the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans; and in the changes to the Constitution, which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation did after so protracted and devastating a war.

THE WAR IN EUROPE—THE AMERICAN PROTECTORATE IN PARIS.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Colombia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Equador, Chilli, Paraguay and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgement. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Government and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed, by telegraph, to recognize it and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of Government, disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitation of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the heads of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of European Powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policies and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with the European Powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any Powers, and, though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of this Government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour that action will be heartily taken.

THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as neutrals, and the obligations of persons residing within the territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others, as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance with their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing a violation of the neutrality of the United States.

THE CUBAN QUESTION—OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of a summary embargo of their properties and requisitions of their revenues. By Executive warrant such proceedings, as far as they effected the person or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain. Representations of the injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish Government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the Island of Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to revolution or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaint at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and still pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done.

A case which at one time threatened seriously to effect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States, for the owners of the same, of nineteen thousand seven hundred and two dollars and fifty cents in gold.

Another and long pending claim of like nature—that of the whale ship Canada—has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony, submitted by the two governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of one hundred thousand, seven hundred and forty dollars and nine cents in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial government.

These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress, and invite its action on the subject.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American Republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1869, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied Republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the 20th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain and Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a Plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its object. The allied and other Republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare, and our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is now probably not far distant when, in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this Continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantages which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to Congress to annex Panama.

GRANT'S SCHEME FOR ANNEXING SAN DOMINGO—A PALPABLE JOB.

During the last session of Congress, a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States, to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, I thoroughly convinced them that the best interests of the country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view, and I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the Island of San Domingo a free port will be negotiated for by European nations in the Bay of Samana. A large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits. The Northern folly of our rejection so agreed; the Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering, probably, less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one of the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not fully capable of maintaining and protecting themselves, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws—our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Carribean Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, the best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil, of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go very far toward restoring to us our merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consider greatly, and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports in case of foreign war. It will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our coast. It presents our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; and is "by" the Bahamas and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to "get by" from Georgia to the east coast of Florida. San Domingo with a stable government, under which her immense resources can be developed will give remunerative wages to ten thousand persons. If laborers are not now upon the Island, this labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent Islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence—each inhabitant receiving the rewards of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of the farms and manufactories of the North. The cheap rate at which our citizens can be furnished with food and island machinery will make it necessary that the contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete with the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and tropical fruit, and will open to us a wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, beside increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including the interest of bonds held by foreigners, and the money shipments to our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Monroe Doctrine; is a measure of national protection; is the asserting of our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from the west to the east by way of the Isthmus of Darien; is to build up our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict; is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without over taxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is, in fine, a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume among nations. In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo.

MY SUGESTION

is that by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appropriate a commission to negotiate for a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that Island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such Commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Congress, upon a resolution of annexation. As in the case of the acquisition of Texas, so are all convinced of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and so great are the disadvantages, I might almost say calamities, to flow from its non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

THE EVILS OF MEXICAN FREE PORTS ON OUR BORDERS.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenues of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting from import duties, a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to, has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration the proper means for countervailing the policy referred to, will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against injury to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the Commission on claims against Venezuela as communicated in my messages of March 4, 1869, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that Government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.

The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tzin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity by the local authorities and the mob. The Government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfill its treaty obligations so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might expel all foreigners and restore mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the east, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, to act together for the future promotion, in China, of the lives and property of Americans and Europeans.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts for the suppression of the slave trade, have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1870.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S majority, official, is 33,066.

A GREAT many good natured people imagine, and give credit to the report that BEN BUTLER wants to get up a war with England for the purpose of making GRANT'S administration popular. This is all a mistake. He is only after BRITTANIA'S spoons.

THE *Tribune* thinks that it may be possible that Governor SMITH, of Alabama, acted unwisely in resisting the election of the Democratic Governor and State officers. "Unwise" is a pleasant and mild term for SMITH'S crime, which is treason of the highest order. That he will be compelled to give up his usurped authority is just as sure as there is justice in the land.

THE *Gazette* says the Democrats are demoralizing the Republican party in the city by encouraging bolting, and engineering smoothbore tickets for Council and other local officers, and intimates that it cannot afford to have dissensions in the ranks, nor permit the city to fall into the hands of the Democrats. We would advise the regular folks to stir themselves, or this calamity will surely overtake them.

THE new Democratic daily, *The Paper*, made its appearance yesterday. It is a large sheet, handsomely gotten up, and promises to be a valuable acquisition to the Press of Pittsburgh. The names of its projectors do not appear, but we believe that Messrs. SEARIGHT and GIBSON, of Fayette county, who have had considerable experience in the printing business, are its proprietors. Its subscription price is ten dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents per week.

THE Eastern Question is subsiding—or in other words the "red planet of war" is likely to seat itself in the place from whence it "riz." Our readers need not flatter themselves, however, that this is the end of it. There are three questions that may always be counted on to a certainty, namely, "What causes the spots on the Sun?" "The Eastern Question," and "The Schleswig-Holstien Question." They are all yeasty and perennial.

THE six New England States with a population of 3,485,000 have twelve United States Senators, whilst Pennsylvania with a population of 3,800,000 has but two. This is according to the contract and therefore right, but our Yankee cousins ought to be a little modest, when legislating upon matters concerning the people of this Commonwealth. The population of the Middle and Western States is over twenty-three millions, or about two-thirds the total population of the United States.

THE Armstrong *Republican* and Beaver *Radical* are after Treasurer IRWIN with a sharp stick. They denounce him personally, politically, and generally. Mr. IRWIN, and his portege TAGGART, will be thrown overboard, and his only hope to retain a clerkship in the Department is to join his ferces to the Democracy and elect a Democrat. IRWIN did not even give the Democrats a clerk, although he owes his office altogether to them.

THE New Orleans *Times* in speaking of the negro outrage at Donaldsville on the evening of and the day follo wing the election, says that there would have been no trouble but for the insolent negro militia, and that the militia law was passed for the express purpose of perpetuating the antagonism of race between the whites and blacks. General GRANT employed white soldiers to interfere at the polls and control the elections in the North. In the South his friends use the negroes for the same purpose.

THE A. P. A.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The Philadelphia agent of the American Press Association is a burlesque on enterprise. The news appearing in the morning papers of that city he sends to Harrisburg during the evening of the day of issue. The Philadelphia mails are away ahead of this sleepy fellow.

Better be enterprising, and join the Associated Press "monopoly."

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Democracy of the First Senatoria District made an eminently wise selection in the person of ROBERT P. DECKERT, Esq., as a candidate for the State Senate

Mr. DECKERT is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers at the Philadelphia Bar. He was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas at the late election, and is a gentleman of the most irreproachable character, and stands very high in the good opinions of men of both parties.

His vote in the Senatorial District when he was a candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas, indicated a majority rising one thousand. All the Democracy have to do is to go to work and elect him, which they should do without fail in view of the importance of the interests involved.

THE REVENUE REFORMERS.

The meeting of the Revenue Reformers in New York, the other day, has had the effect of stirring up the *Tribune* to an extraordinary degree, and it devotes the most of its editorial space to the discussion of the speeches delivered and letters read. Everybody comes in for a share of the *Tribune's* ill-nature.

Of Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS it says: "If Mr. ADAMS had chosen to serve the country for nothing as Minister to England, (as he was abundantly able to do,) and if others, who were in her employment during those eventful four years, had done likewise, we might have had lower duties and lower taxes." We fail to see why the *Tribune* should expect Mr. ADAMS to do what a good Radical would consider an unpardonable crime—refuse to draw his salary.

Of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS it says that he is "another recent apostate from the party which saved the Union from destruction by his present confederates." GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, it thinks "will find that it (Revenue Reform) has the same attraction now, even for many who have grown old without making merchandise of the better impulses of their youth." Of Hon. B. F. MEYERS, "until the House gives the seat to the man who received a majority of the legal votes, we shall have *one* Pennsylvania Democrat on its floor who will not feel obliged to run to cover whenever a Tariff issue divides the House."

It advises Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN not to place any confidence in "the sort of cattle you have been sending to Congress." Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT "felt impelled to insult those of his present compatriots who were formerly Whigs by this most mistaken inculpation." "Mr. BRYANT is old enough to have learned respect for other men's convictions." "Mr. BRYANT is unjust to the Whig party." "Mr. WM. M. GROSVERNOR," it asserts, "evinced the radical knavery of his nature. The Missouri bolt was arranged in Washington last winter, and then proclaimed in the free-trade organs. The game was to get a minority of the Republicans to unite with all the Democrats and revolutionize the State. To this end, an issue on Enfranchisement was indispensable. The Democrats were not all free-traders, but they all wanted the Rebels enfranchised, and would vote any ticket to secure that end. The Republicans were divided on Enfranchisement; some believing that the time for it had come, others that it had not. When, therefore, CARL SCHURZ, in a bullying, irritating speech, insisted that the Republican Convention should make Enfranchisement a plank of its platform, the answer was obvious: "You ask us to assert a falsehood—namely, that we are all in favor of Enfranchisement, when some of us are not." The Republicans adopted a platform, which left every one free to vote for or against Enfranchisement, as he judged best. Hereupon, the predetermined bolt was made. We warned the Republicans that the pretext was a sham—that Enfranchisement was certain to be carried any how—that the real object of the bolt was to hand the State over to Sham Democracy and Free Trade. And that is the naked truth."

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS is a clever man, and understands what he speaks about, but his arguments wont do, and so on to the end of the chapter. It is a noticable point in the *Tribune's* article that it finds the largest amount of alleged knavery and dishonesty in the men who do not act with the Democratic party. Why is this thus? Is the *Tribune* better acquainted with their "tricks and manners" than with the Democrats?

There is one thing, however, that is very clear. The *Tribune* does not see the way to Radical success in 1872 clear by any manner of means. Anything but joy reigns in the bosom of the great philosopher, statesman and agriculturalist.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The members of the Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the "Bolton House," in Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

The editors who were not present at Altoona when the Association organized, are respectfully requested to be present at this meeting.

J. ZIEGLER, Prest.
P. GRAY MEEK, Sec'y.

(Democratic Editors please copy.)

Harrisburg will suit us, and we hope every Democratic journal in the State will be represented, but how about the Altoona resolution designating Bellefonte as the next place of meeting?

HEAVY ON NEWSPAPERS.

Postmaster General CRESSWELL recommends that newspapers sent out of the county where published, should have the postage prepaid by stamp. The reason urged for this is, that the Department sometimes loses by the subscribers refusing to lift their papers. This is all bosh. We are now convinced that CRESSWELL won't do for the Cabinet, he should give way for JOHN W. FORNEY, who understands the merits of the case a great deal better.

COLOR AS AN EXPEDIENT.

The Philadelphia *Press* is somewhat stumped over the proposition of the colored people of the First Senatorial Distrsct to run one of their number for Senator, and remarks in a melanchaly sort of a way that "for the colored man the Republican party has again and again risked much, and often the risk has culminated in loss. To-day it repents neither the risk nor the loss, for it has vindicated a principle and established the right of the party to a high place in history."

If the Republican party repents neither the risk nor the loss, why then does it halt between two opinions, when the colored citizen demands "justice" and recognition in the most public manner? The *Press* goes on to say:

But the principle of equality before the law being established and the rights of the colored man won, there is no justice now in asking that the Republican party should in any case assume any special risk by any nomination turning on the question of color—a question now happily sunken and out of sight. Wherever a colored man will add strength to the ticket and make the best officer in his district let him be nominated. Wherever a white man or a yellow man will do the same let him be nominated.

By what process of reasoning the *Press* arrives at the conclusion that the question of color is "now happily sunken and out of sight," we are unable to perceive. "The "question of color" is the sum and substance of the *Press'* article—the "question of color" is the "special risk" that it does not wish to assume, and it goes still further in giving prominence to the question of color, by favoring the nomination of a white man, or a black man, or a yellow man, just as the shade of color may be popular.

The *Press* might just as well have been honest about the matter and told the truth. The idea a having a portion of the great city of Philadelphia represented in the State Senate by a negro is so revolting and disgusting that all the Radical whippers-in of the State could not hold the party together upon a negro candidate. Suppose a negro was put forward as a candidate—the Democratic candidate would beat him six votes to one, and the *Press* knows it and the Radical leaders know it. They are not so obtuse as not to know that more than eighty per cent. of the white men in the country utterly abhor the idea of coming down to the social and political level of the negro. White men know it, and the negroes know it, if they know anything. The disgusting admixture of races in Mexico and South America, with their lack of intelligence, vicious physical depravities and aptitude to crime, teach a lesson which the white men of the States can fully comprehend in spite of the sophistries of political tricksters and demagogues. The Radical leaders would not touch the negro with a pair of tongs, were it not for the sake of getting his vote, and he is worse than an idiot if he thinks that the white man of average intelligence acknowledges him to be his equal.

The *Press* says that in the pending election it does not apprehend any "unreasonable demand to come from the colored voters of the District." This very expression proves the incenserity and hypocrisy of the writer. If, in truth, the negro is the social and political equal of the white man, it is not any more unreasonable for him to ask to be elected to office than would be the same request on the part of the white man. But the *Press* goes on to say that the negroes have everything at stake in retaining the Radical party in power, and their more intelligent leaders appreciate the fact that it would be perilous to the cause, and more than endanger the success of the party in the Legislature, to agitate violently the nomination of a man of color, however meritorious he may be. It would be an act of great injustice to the colored race, for a defeat of the Republicans in the special election, through any mistaken action of the colored voters, would go far toward rendering it impossible to elect colored men to official positiens hereafter.

Here again we see the estimate placed upon African intelligence by one of their own chosen organs. Afraid to tell the truth about them—that even the Radicals cannot stomach the African official—it tries to wheedle them into obedience by promising them sugar plums in the future, and tells them unless they are very good, and behave themselves nicely, the coming crop of plums will be cut off in its very bud and bloom—in fact it talks to them in about the same strain it would talk to a boy when he puts on his first pair of trowsers and boots. It is hard to determine which is the most disgusting, the doctrine of the social and political equality of the races, or the hypocrisy of the Radical leaders.

THE *Valley Spirit*, of Chambersburg, is in favor of driving the wedge of dissention into the Republican ranks, which commendable enterprise will meet with succor from every Democrat in the land. but the way it is proposed to do it may be the subject of some consideration. It proposes to go to Republicans and help to elect anybody the minority may settle upon; the reason why the minority cannot assist the Democracy in defeating the regular nominee of the Republicans, is furnished as follows:

The Radicals have a majority in the House. If a Democrat were elected Treasurer, by the assistance of bolting Radicals, these bolting Radicals would be denounced as traitors to their party and the responsibility for the election of a Democrat would be cast upon their shoulders. They know this, and, as they are not desirous of occupying such a position, or anxious to be driven virtually from their party, they will undoubtedly refuse to throw their votes to a Democrat.

There is nothing in this. The bolters were denounced as traitors last year from one end of the State to the other, and suffered all the abuse the language afforded for defeating MACKEY, the choice of the Republican party, as Treasurer. The same journal also states:

It is said that the combination which elected Mr. Irwin did the Democratic party no good. Where is the warrant for this assertion? One thing is certain. The Radical majority is reduced in the Legislature, and the State has been carried by the Democrats at the recent election. We are certainly getting along better than we have been of late years. It seems to us that it would be policy to keep up the same style of skirmishing.

It is taking rather much consolation to credit all the successes of the Democracy in this and other States this fall to the election of IRWIN. We were informed by a leading Republican mixed in that trade, that if IRWIN had not been elected, DIAMOND would have been permitted to retain his seat in the Senate, and thus given the Democracy a majority. There was nothing gained to the party by the election of IRWIN; on the contrary, we think the organization and integrity of the party suffered.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is not often that we find our cotemporary of the *Evening Chronicle* falling into extravagant ideas, or advocating extremely vicious doctrines, and we were, therefore, not a little surprised upon reading in a late issue the following sentence: "Let us have *compulsory* education. It is the next great reform." This is said in comment upon the following paragraph from the New York *Evening Post*:

The average attendance in the schools of the whole country is 3,377,069, while the average number of children of school age, absent from school, is 4,843,568. In this respect the nation is very far behind Prussia, where the law compels parents or guardians to send children to school, and, as a consequence, the United States have lost, during this generation, the pre-eminence they had so long enjoyed as the most generally intelligent people in the world. With so large an immigration from countries where popular education is unknown, there will, of course, be many illiterate people; but surely this class ought not to be increased by adding to it children born here.

We are some times at a loss to know why certain writers are continually holding up the rotten despotisms of Europe as models for a young and vigorous and healthy nation like ours. We don't believe in playing the ape, especially when our manners are not to be improved by so doing. People did not emigrate from Europe to America to build up European political institutions here, but to establish purer and nobler and freer ones, institutions that, recognizing the royal power of the Almighty, scoff at the divine unction of kings and princes and potentates, and recognize only manhood and womanhood as the true standard of nobility. This is the democratic, American idea of government, and is the lode star that draws hither the industrious classes of Europe, who, recognizing and carrying out this great fundamental truth, became good and true citizens, devoted and attached to the great principles upon which rest and from which germinates the genius of our institutions.

Suppose that Prussia does compel the education of her children, we have yet to learn that hers is the best and freest government on earth, or that her people are the most learned or happy that the sun shines on. On the contrary, it is quite the reverse, so far as we are able to understand. Prussia is a despotism that tolerates neither free speech nor a free press; she compels her sons to serve in the army during the very best years o their lives; and the poorer classes are just as illiterate as the poorer classes in other countries; certainly less informed in national politics than the masses of the United States.

It is true that the tendency is in the direction of compulsory education. The nasal twang of the Puritan schoolmaster has been heard in favor of it for many years. It is needless to try to disguise the fact that there is in this country, and has always been, a party that is in favor of a monarchy. They are in favor of anything that will give the government the right to control the persons, the actions, the consciences—if the latter admits of control—of the people.

There could be no more complete form of despotism than to give the State the right to enforce education. It is at once the death blow to the personal and mental freedom of both parent and child, and interposes the State as a barrier between the two, breaking up the natural relations of the household and family circle. Aside from the arbitrary despotism of a compulsory education, enforced in the manner proposed, it would fail to accomplish the objects sought, and would give us a cold and formal generation with every generous impulse and the warm, natural pulsations stamped out of their hearts. The mind is not a rough block of marble that it can be put into shape with the jarring blows of the mallet and chisel, but is tender and pliant and delicate, and is only to be moulded into gracefulness with gentle touches, and trained with sympathetic assiduity and care.

The iron rule hardens the mind, blunts the sensibilities and prepares the individual to admit, recognize and pander to a superior human power, which at once destroys the principles of a free government and lays the foundations of despotism. The genius of education holds in her hand the wand whose gentle touch opens the gates of Wisdom and Knowledge, and not the manacles of the law with which to bind and compel obedience. The one would represent her as the guardian angel and loving friend, the other as the stern censor and tyrant.

To inaugurate a compulsory system of education would be to take the care and guardianship of the child from the bosom of the parent, and transfer it to the State. To admit the right to *compel* an education, admits the right to determine the kind of an education to be instilled, and at a single blow destroys religious toleration, moral and mental freedom, and personal liberty. Once inaugurate it, and our boasted civil and religious liberty becomes an idle farce.

HON. Z. B. VANCE, Democrat, who has just been elected United States Senator by the North Carolina Legislature to succeed Judge ABBOTT, Republican, on the 4th of March next, is not unknown to fame, having already served two terms in Congress and occupied the Gubernatorial chair of his state for two terms. He was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830. He received a limited education, and spent one year at the State University through the kindness of its President. He afterward studied law and was admitted to practice in 1853. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1858 to Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress and served on the committee of revolutionary claims. He was Governor of North Carolina from 1861 to 1863. Mr. VANCE was originally a Whig, and a strong Union man until the secession of North Carolina, when he joined the confederate cause. On the evening of his election he made a speech at Raleigh, taking strong grounds in favor of moderation and conciliation in the South, and the honest support of the national government. He said, however, he anticipated there would be some opposition to his taking his seat in the Senate.

THE New York *Sun* devoves several columns to a description of the varsous relations of GRANT now enjoying salaries from the United States Treasury. The following is a recapitulation:

U. S. Grant, President	$25,000
J. F. Casey, Col. C. N. O.	50,000
John Dent, Indian Trader	45,000
Alex. Sharp, U. S. Marshal	9,000
Jesse Grant, P. M., Covington, Ky.	3,500
F. T. Dent, Doorkeeper, White House	5,000
George W. Dent, App. S. F.	5,000
Rev. M. J. Garner, U. S. Minister	7,500
Orville Grant, partner of a Collector	4,250
Louis Dent, fees in Washington	40,000
"Old Corbin" fees per Fisk	40,000
Ex-Rebel Longstreet, S. S. O.	30,000
G. B. Johnson, Assessor Internal Revenue	10,000
Addison Dent, Clerk	1,600
Second Lieut. J. F. Simpson, U. S. A.	1,500
Second Lieut. J. Simpson, U. S. A.	1,500
Col. Hudson, Minister to Guatamala	7,500
Col. Lee, N. Y. H.	50,000
Alex. Sharpe, Marshal D. C.	12,000
Orlando H. Ross, Auditor's Office	1,600
Miss E. A. Magruder, Treasury	1,000
Annually from Government offices	185,600
Indirectly from United States business through the President	130,000
Total one year for the family	$374,600

IN Erie County, Ohio, in the vicinity of the Gastelia Springs, an immense bed of travertine has been discovered in blocks of eight or ten inches thick. Below this layer of blocks is one of tufa, and below this, to the depth of five feet, is a layer of carbonate of lime. In Clay township, Auglaize County, there has been discovered a mastodon, the skeleton of which is in good condition. The tusks are eleven feet long and eight inches in diameter. These crumble on exposure to the air. The lower jaw, all the teeth, all the bones of the legs, and all the bones of the feet have been secured. The bones of the fore-leg, from the knee to foot, measured thirty-three inches; and were sixteen inches in circumference. The bones of each foot filled a bushel measure.

THE *World* says: Now that Nevada has gone Democratic, it but remains for Nebraska to be redeemed and Radicalism will have lost every one of those five States which having been either created or reconstructed for the sake of their votes in the United States Senate, are nominally responsible for so much of the noxious legislation of the five years past. In turn, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri and Nevada have shown that they never were at heart Radical, and it but remains for Nebraska—the State brought into the Union by a regiment of troopers—to approve the true feeling of its people in the same way.

THE Virginia negroes appear determined to make good their claim to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the white men. JULIUS STILES, a dusky Lothario of the Old Dominion, made love somewhat too ardently to the spouse of EDMUNDS, another fifteenth amendment. This outrage the colored husband resented after the manner of his fairskinned prototype, and shot the spoiler of his joys. EDMUNDS was insane, of course, but had sense enough left to make good his escape.

THE carpet bagger and cadet broker, WHITTEMORE, who was refused his seat in the United States House of Representatives, has been elected a State Senator of South Carolina, and is Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, an indep dent paper with strong Republican p clivities, thus alluded to Col. DECHE the Democratic nominee for Senato the First District:

AN EXCELLENT NOMINATION.—T features in the proceedings of the De cratic Senatorial Convention yesterday serve special praise in these days of off seeking and unfit nominations for the portant position of legislator for this g State. The nomination was conferred on Col. Robert P. Dechert, not only w out solicitation on his part but to s extent against his wishes. It is an ex lent point gained when the nomina seeks the man, instead of the man im tuning for the office. The nominatio moreover a very good one. Col. Dec is a man of intelligence, ability and blemished good character. He is practising his profession as a lawyer Assistant District Attorney, where he made an excellent reputation for his management, zeal and integrity. He man of merit otherwise. During the against the rebellion he was the service of his country from J 1861, to July 17, 1865. He ent the army in the subordi position of seargent-major of 20th Pennsylvania, and retired after war was over, a lieutenant colonel, ha passed through all the intervening gra and been promoted for "gallantry" "meritorious service," under Gen Banks in the Shenandoah valley, Gen Pope at the second Bull Run and Cha ly, and under Generals McClellan, H er, Meade, Sherman and Slocum, at A tam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, an all the battles of Sherman's famous c paign "from Chattanooga to the s In this last champaign Col. Dechert Assistant Adjutant General to Ge Henry W. Slocum, who commanded right wing of General Sherman's ar These words of commendation are du this nomination, for it is a rare thi be able to say as much for a nomin either branch of the State Legisla and so excellent an example ought t encouraged.

AT the recent Georgia State Fair, TOOMBS delivered the opening add devoting the greater part of it to an a ment against the policy of plantin cotton or large crops of cotton and s crops of grain. He concluded that true economy of the South was to pla sufficiency of provision crop to sup the families of the planters, their la ers and working stock, and to fatten own meat, giving the surplus labor t production of cotton. Planters, he overlooked a fallacy in their calculat in comparing the money value of corn cotton. The error consisted in the sumption that it required no more lab cultivate an acre in cotton that in whereas the labor of raising the cott at least fourfold greater.

THE young Marquis of Lorne who marry the Princess LOUISE, is descr as having a delicate complexion, femi features, a slight mustache, red small ears, hands, and feet, a springy and a general air of self-conscio usness complacency. He is said to be pop with his associates, and to possess n fine qualities. It is sad to think th promising a young man, by marrying the British royal family, will acqu disreputable set of brothers-in-law, pared with whom a large portion of GRANT'S would appear to much ad tage.

THE population of Pennsylvani shown by the official figures, is as foll

District.	1870.	1860.	Increase	P
Eastern	1,778,546	1,553,076	225,470	
Western	1,713,957	1,356,039	390,918	
Total	3,492,503	2,906,115	586,388	

The progress of our population since first enumeration, that of 1790, has bee follows:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	P
1790	434,373	.....	
1800	602,361	167,988	
1810	810,091	207,730	
1820	1,049,458	239,367	
1830	1,348,233	298,775	
1840	1,724,033	375,800	
1850	2,311,786	587,753	
1860	2,906 115	594,329	
1870	3,492,503	586,388	

ON the 23d inst. a World's Congre women will beheld in New York. bject of the Congress will be "inte tional peace." The invitation to the vention is signed by JULIA W HOWE, WILLIAM CULLEN BRY and other distinguished women and Addresses will be delivered by emi native and foreign speakers, and arra ments will be made for an American resentation in the Peace Conference t held in London during the winter.

THE principal leaders of the Democ party in North Carolina were form Whigs. Chief among them are WM GRAHAM, ZEBULON B. VANCE, W. BATTLE, SION H. ROGERS, F. E. SHO and J. T. MOREHEAD.

SENATOR SAWYER, (Rad.) of S Carolina, has sent to each Senator and presentative in Congress a pamphle which he furiously assails at the boa State canvassers for awarding the ce cate of election to a seat in the U States House of Representatives to R De LARGE (colored.) Mr. SAWYER, tends that the decision of the board entirely unfair, and that Mr. C. C. Bo (white) was entitled to the seat.

IT is said that GRANT will recomm general amnesty in his messago. A has just been making war on the p in Missouri, the recommendation wi an acknowledgement that he has beha badly and foolishly. The voters alre know this. GRANT will waste time words in putting such a confession in messuge.

THE latest returns from Arizona cate the election of BRADY, Democra delegate to Congress, instead of MC MICK, Republican, who was at first posed to be returned. Mr. MCCORM was elected two years ago by a small jority. It is said that eight hun fraudulent votes for MCCORMICK been discovered.

THE UNLUCKY LOVERS.

A TALE OF JAPAN.

andsome young chap was Johnny Hi-Hi,
nd he wore paper muslin clothes;
glossy black hair on the top of his head
t the form of a shoe-brush rose,
eyes slanted downward, as if some chap
ad savagely pulled his nose.

ny Foo-Foo loved Johnny Hi-Hi,
nd when in the usual style
popped, she blushed such a deep orange tinge,
ou'd have thought she'd too much bile,
t hadn't been for her slant-eyed glance
nd her charming wide-mouthed smile.

d off in the bliss of their new-born love,
id these little pagans stray
around in spots, enjoying themselves
n a strictly Japanese way;
hewing a song to a one-stringed lute,
n which she thought she could play.

en he'd climb to a high ladder's top,
nd quietly there repose
he stood on his head and fanned himself,
While she balanced him on her nose,
lest she would get in a pickle-tub,
nd be kicked around on his toes.

e course of true love, even in Japan,
ften runs extremely rough,
d the fierce Tycoon, when he heard of this,
sed Japanese oaths so tough
at his courtier's hair would have stood on end
f only they had enough.

he Tycoon buckled on both his swords,
o his pistol placed a wad,
d went out to hunt for the truant pair,
ith his nerves braced by a tod,
found them enjoying their guileless selves
n top of a lightning rod.

rnly he ordered the gentle Foo-Foo
o "come down out of that there!"
he told Hi-Hi to go to a place—
won't say precisely where,
en he dragged off his child, whose spasm
evinced
nusually wild despair.

the Tycoon alas! was badly fooled,
espite his paternal pains,
John, with a tooth-pick, let all the blood
ut of his jugular veins;
ade with a back somersault on to the floor
oo-Foo battered out her brains.

ey buried them both in the Tycoon's lot,
ight under a dogwood tree,
ere they could list to the nightinga'e, and
the buzz of the bumble-bee;
d where the mosquito's sorrowful chant
addens the restless flea.

d often at night, when the Tycoon's wife,
lumbered as sound as a post,
almond-shaped eyeballs looked on a sight
hat scared him to death almost;
was a bald-headed spectre flitting about
with a paper muslin ghost!

(For The Post.)

SONG OF THE CRICKET.

BY MISS MATTIE E. OWENS.

Oh I'm lonely, and sick, and I'm weary,
The chimney is dreary and cold;
I sit in the corner once cheery,
And feel like I'm dreadfully old.

My friends have deserted and left me,
And never a bit do they care,
If I'm sick, and I'm cold, and I'm weary,
And live on the poorest of fare.

The friends of my youth have departed,
And left me alone in my grief;
They care not if I'm starving and dying,
They come not to give me relief.

Oh, I'm lonely, and sick, and I'm weary,
I believe I am freezing to death;
Oh, for some one to list to my sighing,
And go watch for my last gasping breath!

Hush! listen, I hear some one coming!
Perhaps 'tis the maid with the light;
Or better perhaps for poor cricket,
She'll kindle the fire warm and bright.

Yes, that's it; I feel the warmth coming,
Just there at the foot of my bed;
I'll lay still awhile and quit wishing
I was done with my life, cold and dead.

Well, now I believe I feel better,
I'll look round for something to eat,
I'll jump out on the hearth in the brightness,
And look round the baby's small feet.

There she sits in her little low arm chair,
And scatters the crumbs on the floor,
The sweet little innocent knows not,
That she's blessing and feeding the poor.

Oh, dear little head, bright and flossy,
And sweet little dimpled white hand,
Long may you live in the brightness,
To gladden the poor of the land.

"See the cricket," she says, "let us feed it,"
And scatters the crumbs o'er the hearth;
"For the winter is cold for poor cricket,"
And she laughs in her innocent mirth.

Oh, I'm happy, I am happy, I'm happy,
I'm neither sick, hungry, nor cold,
If summer day friends come to see me,
That once came to see me of old,

I'll tell them I'm gay, and I'm happy,
I've plenty to eat of good fare,
I've plenty of light, warmth and pleasure,
And for summer friends do not now care.

MIDDLETOWN, Mo.

(From the Overland Monthly for December.)

NOTHER BALLAD FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.

HIS ANSWER TO "HER LETTER."

REPORTED BY TRUTHFUL JAME.

ng asked by an intimate party—
When the same I would term as a friend—
ich his health it were vain to call hearty,
ince the mind to deceit it might lend;
or his arm it was broken quite recent,
And his something gone wrong with his lung—
hich is why it is proper and decent
should write what he runs off his tongue:

rst, he says, Miss, he's read through your letter
o the end and the end came too soon,
at a slight illness kept him your debtor
Which for weeks he was wild as a loon),
t his spirits are buoyant as yours is;
hat with you, Miss, he challenges Fate
hich the language that invalid uses
At times—it were vain to relate.)

d he says that the mountains are fairer
or once being held in your thought;
at each rock holds a wealth that is rarer
han ever by gold-seeker sought—
hich are words he would put in these pages,
b a party not given to guile;
ards the same act, at date, paying wages,
Might produce in the sinful a smile).

remembers the ball at the Ferry,
And the ride, and the gate, and the vow,
d the rose that you gave him—that very
same rose he is treasuring now;
hich is blanket he's kicked on his trunk, Miss,
And insists on his legs being free;
d his language to me from his bunk, Miss,
s frequent and painful and free.)

hopes you are wearing no willows,
But are happy and gay all the while;
at he knows—(which this dodging of pillows
imparts but small ease to the style,
d the same you will pardon—he knows, Miss,
That, though parted by many a mile,
t, were he lying under the snows, Miss,
They'd melt into tears at your smile.

d you'd still think of him in your pleasures,
And your brief twilight-dreams of the past,
d this green laurel-spray that he treasures,
It was plucked where your parting was last.
this specimen—but a small trifle—
it will do for a pin for your shawl;
hich the truth not to wickedly stifle
Was his last week's "clean up"—and *his all*.)

's asleep—which the same might seem strange, Miss,
Were it not that I scorn to deny
hat I raised his last dose, for a change, Miss,
In view that his fever was high,
ut he lies there quite peaceful and pensive;
And, now, my respects, Miss, to you;
hich, my language, although comprehensive,
Might seem to be freedom it's true.

hich I have a small favor to ask you.
As concerns a bull pup, which the same—
the duty would not overtask you—
You would please to procure for me, *game*,
nd send per Express to the Flat, Miss,
Which they say York is famed for the breed,
hich though words of deceit may be that—Miss,
I'll trust to your taste, Miss, indeed.

S.—Which this same interfering
In other folks' ways I despise—
t, if it so be I was hearing
That it's just empty pockets that lies
twixt you and Joseph—it rollers
That, having no family claims
re's my pile—which it's six hundred dollars,
As is, yours, with respects,

TRUTHFUL JAMES.

A Wolf Story.

(From the Turf, Field and Farm.)

A wierd-like romance hangs over the heights that crown the River Rhine. Tales of feudal magnificence in ancient times rival the stories that lead romantic history to scenes of the same character in Scotland, and the Rhine passes in its course through all the varied changes of ragged magnificence to the calm waters that are builded by fertile valleys resembling rather the placid quiet of a lake than the progress of a stream.

The Upper Rhine formed a frontier department of France, and Alsace, which belonged to the German Empire till 1568, after passing to the control of Austria, was finally annexed to France by Louis XVI. in 1697, and the province is now the battle field of Prussia. In the west of this province are the chains of the Vosges and Jura mountains. These stretch in gloomy magnificence, and with the exception of the poor Alsatian weavers, are rarely penetrated, save by an adventurous hunter in pursuit of game. The chamois here are sought by the sportsman or pursued by the wolf, who make this nimble-footed courser of the forest their chief subsistence, save when in descent upon some fertile and cultivated spot in the plains, they extend their forays to the sheepfold of the peasant.

Rarely, however, does the wolf make these incursions, unless impelled by the stern dictates of hunger. This spurs the natural laziness of his disposition, and he then becomes the most ravenous of animals, exercising all the sagacity of the fox, with an insatiate rapacity that leads him in extremity to prey upon the carcass of his brother wolf. The fetid odor of his body is so disagreeable that the dogs will hardly attack him, and the flesh refused to be eaten, even by the bloodhound who pursues his trail.

An old hunter relates a night's experience in the forest of the Vosges (when the presence of these animals was more numerous than at the present time) and how, by an ingenious ruse, he defended himself and dogs from the onset of a pack of these rapacious beasts.

Night has overtaken the hunter more than a league and a half from the nearest civilized border. Accustomed to the bivouac, he did not hesitate to spend the night in the forest, relying upon the results of the day's labor for a satisfactory meal, which with a huntsman's providential skill, was duly prepared by the cheerful fire that contributed both nourishment and warmth. No sign of a lurking foe was remarked until roused by the instinct of his dogs, who crouched at his feet, their hair bristling with terror, the expert hunter was warned of a present danger. An instant's reflection, and if he had any doubt in the cause, it was certified by the prolonged howl, rather than bark, which distinguishes the wolf from the dog. The hunter had ensconced himself in the fissure of a caverned rock, and he felt secure that he could be attacked from one side only. So he prepared himself against any surprise, and, casting fresh wood upon the fire, peered into the darkness, where the dark forms, with gleaming eyes, revealed the presence of his wolfish assailants. The hunter felt that to make an open attack, or even forcibly resist assault, would be a useless hope. He well knew that the brightness of the fire would deter immediate assault. The only fear was, that his supply of material falling short, this method of defense would be exhausted.

At last a bright thought suggested itself to his hunter's experience, and knowing that the nature of wolves was sometimes appalled by the scraping of a violin, he drew from his breast his flute, and struck upon it the highest keys in the loudest notes.

The effect was as instantaneous as remarkable. A rushing sound of flying feet sounded accompaniment to the notes of the flute, and the rustling of leaves in the distance died away as the ravenous pack fled to the inner recesses of the forest. The hunter slept no more that night, but vigilantly stood guard until the patrol of the moon had passed, and the gleam of day assured him of present safety.

Since then he never ventured to make a bivouac without companions, even in the forests bordering on civilization, for at that period it was not unusual for a predatory wolf, urged by hunger, to seek the border settlements, and bear off the sheep of the hardy peasants. The wolf of this section is the size of a larg mastiff, of a grayish yellow color, that in colder regions becomes white in winter. Some naturalists claim that the wolf and jacked are nothing more than wild dogs; but while there is a general resemblance, they differ in the details of their structure. In their dental construction they assimilate with the dog, with the exception that in the wolf some of the teeth have flat surfaces for crushing their food, inasmuch as they live on vegetables as well as animal substances. The wolves that formerly infested Scotland exist no more, and even in Germany the race is now nearly extinct. When their presence is ascertained, a *battue* is formed of the neighboring peasantry, who muster with scythes and pike guns, and every other assailable weapon; and these rapacious beasts, ferocious when attacking the defenseless, are readily slain by the united force of man.

The wolf, when taken young, may be domesticated and readily bred with dogs, and their progeny are esteemed as valuable shepherds' dogs.

In the East, as in Europe, they are found, but ever fleeing from the face of civilization; they are only sheltered in the recesses of the mountainous forests, or lurk on the borders of arid and unpopulated plains.

The Locomotive Among the Buffaloes.

A correspondent writing to the Atlanta Constitution from Denver City says:

After traveling about one hundred miles on the plains, or, as some of the travelers expressed it, "out of sight of land," we could see not only the prairie chicken, prairie dog and prairie rabbit but we began to see the prairie wolf, the antelope and the buffalo. We saw but few wolves, and not a great many antelope, but when about four hundred miles out from Kansas City, and approaching the western border of the State of Kansas, we could see at a single view thousands upon thousands of buffaloes. It may seem strange to some of your readers when I state that it became necessary twice for the engineer to reverse his engine and blow on the brakes to prevent running into immense herds of buffalo, but it is true.

They are now moving south, and when the train passes through a herd of them numbering in thousands, those immediately on the north side of the road seem to apprehend that they are being cut off, and endeavor to cross the track in spite of the most hideous screams of the engine, and when they are passed by the engine they still run along by the side of the train seeking to pass it, until the train outruns them, and then they pursue their course.

Persons who are prepared with suitable firearms, shoot them down as the train dashes through them at twenty miles per hour. Hundreds of dead buffalo, killed by passengers, are all along the track, and I may safely say that no highway between Atlanta and Dalton was at any time of the war dotted with half as many dead horses as the railway is, for a hundred miles, with buffalo.

Short and Long Dresses.

Gail Hamilton writes in Harper's Bazar:

Fly swiftly round, ye wheels of time, and bring the day when society shall have settled upon some general street dress, simple, graceful, convenient and unchanging, and shall leave individual taste only choice of material, color and subordinate details. Then you shall not have to alter except to freshen. Then you shall be pointed, or rounded, or squared according to your liking, and shall stay so. Then you shall not spend your time in pulling off last year's satin, or your money in putting on this year's velvet, but satin—to borrow Punch's wit—shall be sat in till it is frayed out of existence.

But even as things are we are very comfortable. I have taught, indeed, that we were verging towards the millennium of dress. Barring the excess of trimming, it seems to me there never could have been a time when dress was more favorable to women than it is now. With rubber boots and water-proof for storms, with light, picturesque hats, with small, short skirts and sleeved over-garments, and brest permitting bodices, and styles so various that scarcely anything is strikingly unfashionable, what doth hinder that a woman should eat and drink and walk and be merry? Newspaper people, indeed, talk of a dress reform; but there shall no reform be given them save the gradual reform I have suggested, and that will come imperceptibly, and only as we slowly gain more cultivation and a higher and finer life. Our dress now is fully up to our social life.

And here come the costumers, and flaunt long skirts in our faces once more. Do I blame the costumers? Not I. They have their living to get, and must invent or select continually. But if the women of this country, having once tasted the freedom of short dresses, shall be mean spirited enough to go into long ones again at the dictate of any costumor under the sun, they have themselves and nobody else to blame. A pretty thing it will be for them to talk about making laws, if they have not sense enough and spirit to keep out of the mud! A fine thing to be a republican sovereign when you have not independence enough to resist the flat of a foreign tyrant as to be out of your own gown! For here is no question of thinking or not thinking about your dress. You can walk just as well with three flounces as with none; but a long dress interferes with the energies, the activities, the safety and health of every day. A long dress in the street means inconvenience, untidiness, discomfort, waste, indolence, repression, cramped muscles, subordination and slavery.

If women reinvest themselves in trailing skirts the deserve all the evils which may befal them. If women relinquish their short suits, may their husbands tyrannize over them and abuse them forever! May the women's rights women be forever forced to see men legislate and women sit still. May the anti-women's rights women be forced to vote at the polls and to serve in the jury box. May husbands ever control all the incomes of their wives, and may wives be foreger disabled from disposing of their own property. May the courts always have the power of dispossessing a mother of her child, and imposing upon it a guardianship foreign to her will. May Bridget in the kitchen forever prick the pies with her hair pin, and John Chinaman moisten the pie crust from his mouth. May Mr. Thomas Nast portray the Coming Woman doing general housework, and Dr. Nathan Allen continue to publish in the religious newspapers cheerful statistical articles on the decrease of the population in New England. May Laura ever be obliged to pave the way to Frederick's purse with toothsome viands, and never know what it is to be joint sovereign of the woman's kingdom! May sewing machines be broken past remedy, and suffles come in like a flood, and men wear seven bosoms to one shirt, and the bosom-factories stop work, and all the laundries dry up! May women receive one-quarter the wages of men and do twice the work, and kid gloves go up to five dollars a pair, and tear out on the back of the hand the first time they are put on!

In short, may women be held a subject race when they shall have proved themselves one, and be oppressed and spoiled evermore; for they will surely deserve it if they go back to the leeks and onions of Egypt after having eaten the manna and quails of the promised land!

Long skirts indeed!

The Courts of Utah.

The recent rulings of the United States Courts in Utah seem to be bringing the Mormon question to a crisis. The great difficulty in the way of executing the federal laws in Mr. Brigham Young's colony has been the existence of a territorial code and rules of practice, a territorial attorney general and other officers elected by the Mormon juries, and Mormon probate courts upon which extraordinary powers had been conferred by the Mormon Legislature. With the machinery of justice thus in their own hands, the Saints have been able to defy the statute and common law, and protect their people in the commission of any outrage upon the Gentiles or any violation of the acts of Congress.

All these points have been before the United States Courts this autumn, and a decision has been given against the Mormons on all of them. It has been held that jurors are to be summoned by the United States marshal, that a territorial attorney general has no *locus standi* in the Federal courts, and that the Mormon codes and rules of procedure are not to be recognized, and that the jurisdiction of the inferior courts is limited, not by the laws of the Territorial Legislature, but by the laws of the United States. The importance of these decisions, if they be sustained by the higher tribunals, can be seen at a glance. Let the courts declare the law, and the government will take care to execute it; let juries convict, and there need be no insuperable difficulty in carrying out the proper penalties. The Gentile population will of course increase rapidly, now that the Territory has been opened by the railway, and with this increase the difficulty in obtaining honest juries will disappear.

But Chief Justice McKean has dealt another blow at the power of the prophet which will prove hardly less serious than the recent decisions respecting the courts. The law provides that when an alien applies to be naturalized the court shall first ascertain to its satisfaction "that he is a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order of the same," and under this provision the Chief Justice has refused to naturalize polygamists. This will probably have a perceptible effect in checking the growth of the Mormon State.—Baltimore Sun.

—A lady has recently been admitted to the bar in Illinois. The Supreme Court of the State, it is true, refused to admit Mrs. Bradwell, but Judge Dean of the Effingham County Court, a few days since, licensed to practice in his Court Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, who graduated last year at the Chicago Law School. Judge Dean, in making the order admitting Mrs. Kenley, said he thought it was proper and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

Mark Twain's Advice to Little Girls.

Good little girls ought not to make mouths at their teachers for every trifling offence. This retaliation should only be resorted to under peculiarly aggravated circumstances.

If you have nothing but a rag doll stuffed with sawdust, while one of your more fortunate little playmates has a costly china one, you should treat her with a show of kindness nevertheless. And you ought not to attempt to make a forcible swap with her unless your conscience would justify you in it and you know you are able to do it.

You ought never to take your little brother's "chewing gum" away from him by main force; it is better to rope him in with the promise of the first two dollars and a half you find floating down the river on a grindstone. In the artless simplicity natural to his time of life he will regard it as a perfectly fair transaction. In all ages of the world this eminently plausible fiction has lured the obtuse infant to financial ruin and disaster.

If any time you find it necessary to correct your brother, do not correct him with mud—never on any account throw mud at him, because it will soil his clothes. It is better to scald him a little; for then you attain desirable results—you secure his immediate attention to the lessons you are inculcating, and at the same time your hot water will have a tendency to remove impurities from his person—and possibly the skin also, in spots.

If your mother tells you to do a thing, it is wrong to reply that you wont. It is better and more becoming to intimate that you will do as she bids you, and then afterwards act quietly in the matter according to the dictates of your better judgment.

You should ever bear in mind that it is to your kind parents that you are indebted for your food and your nice bed, and for your beautiful clothes, and for the privilege of staying home from school when you let on you are sick. Therefore you ought to respect their little prejudices and humor their little whims, and put up with their foibles until they get to crowding you too much.

Good little girls always show marked deference for the aged. You ought never to "sass" old people unless they "sass" you first.

Pleasures of Memory.

Getting well into the middle of telling a good story, and then utterly forgetting just the very point of it.

Going more than 20 miles some fine morning to be married, and remembering, when at the church, that you have left the ring behind you.

Getting through successfully the first verse of a song, and then completely forgetting the remainder.

Having just posted an urgent begging letter to a friend, suddenly bethinking that you have spelled his name wrong, and feeling pretty sure that this is likely to offend him.

Recollecting, on your way home after supping at your club, that you promised to return and have an early dinner, and escort your wife and her mother to the play.

TIGHT LACING.

A Young Lady Drops Dead in a Ball Room—Another Victim of Tight Lacing—A Sad Warning.

(From the Springfield (Ohio) Republic.)

One of those sad affairs which occur occasionally to shock the community by the suddenness with which a fellow mortal is called to another world, while apparently in the full enjoyment of health and the pleasures of existence, surrounded by gay companions, and vieing with each other in mirth and hilarity, happened early on Thursday evening, at the house No. 99 East Main street, where a party of young German people, ladies and gentlemen, had arranged to spend the evening in each other's society and the enjoyment of a social dance.

Among the number present for this purpose, was a young lady of good appearance and popular among her circle of acquaintances, Miss Susie Ricketts by name aged eighteen years, daughter of Christian Ricketts, occupying rooms in Teegarden's building, corner of West Main and Factory streets.

Miss Ricketts proceeded to the scene of anticipated festivity, in company with a friend, at an early hour in the evening, and there being few arrivals, when they reached the house, and the dancing not yet commenced, took seats in the ball-room and engaged in social converse, it being between 7 and 8 o'clock.

While thus engaged, the young lady dropped some article of dress, and stooping to pick it up, immediately fell forward upon the floor. Others in the room raised the prostrate form, and proceeded to administer restoratives, but without avail, the lady remaining insensible and to all appearance dead. A scene of confusion ensued, the bystanders rushing in all directions.

Dr. W. G. Bryant was called to the spot, and at once pronounced the subject dead, and past human aid. Of course all thoughts of pursuing the evening's programme were abandoned. Coroner Wm. B. Hoffman was notified of the affair, and that gentleman at once attended at the premises designated, and proceeded to impanel a jury and examine witnesses. The following is the verdict, as returned to the Coroner:

We, the undersigned, jurors impaneled and sworn on the 24th day of November, in the year 1870, at the township of Springfield, in county of Clarke, by Wm. B. Huffman, Coroner, to inquire, and true presentment make, in what manner and by whom Susan Ricketts, whose body was found at Mrs. Bowmaster's, East Main street, in the city of Springfield, on the 24th day of November, in the year of 1870, came to her death; after having heard the evidence and examined the body, we do find that the deceased came to her death by tight lacing, which the jury do find caused the immediate death of said person, whose body was found as aforesaid.

Given under our hands at the time and place of said inquisition above mentioned.

WM. B. HUFFMAN, Coroner;
DANIEL V. HUBEN, Foreman;
F. W. UMMELLAN,
PETER HAIR,
PETER HACKETT,
C. C. GRUBE,
ALEX. O'BRIEN.

The body was then borne to the home from which the deceased had departed but an hour before in good health and high spirits. The family are in indigent circumstances, and aid is solicited in their behalf to enable them to give the remains a decent burial. Miss Ricketts was employed at the woolen mills on Warder street, and is spoken of in terms of regard by her superiors.

The affair is a startling and unmistakable warning to all females, of whatever degree, who indulge in the pernicious habit of tight lacing. It is said that those who first reached the body of the dead girl, as it fell, found it impossible to loosen the fastenings of her corset, which were cut;

Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle.

"And I will drink *your* good health, and your family's; and may you all live long and prosper!"

He bows his white head, the curtain falls; there is a rustling and a shuffling all over the house; we button our coats and are moved along by the crowd—we hardly know whither.

Stop! How can we go away and leave the old man there? Will he be cared for tenderly? Will they see that he never wanders off again and gets lost in the mountains? Will they keep that accursed bottle away from him?

"Have a coach! Have a coach, sir! Accommodate you reasonably, sir! Ride right down to the ferry, sir!"

We rouse, as from a dream—and here we are on the thronged sidewalk—out in the cool, crisp air!

Is it then all paint and padding, all canvas and clap-trap, all art and seeming! Rip Van Winkle, the rollicking, witty, good natured, good for naught—selfish, cruel, tantalizing, yet sweet and lovable through all; the dog Schneider; the broomstick; the jolly fellows; the big score on the tavern shutter; the bag of gold; the dance on the green; the schwearing off, and the not counting it this time; that wonderful drunken scene; the final, fearful giving way of all forbearance—when the light grows dim in the room, and those terrible words are spoken: "Begone, you drunkard!"

"Out, you sot! Henceforth you have no part in me or mine!" when his voice, suddenly sobering, answers out of the silence—in that weird, heart-breaking monotone—"Why, Gretchen! will you—will you turn me out of your house like a dog? You are right; it is your house; it is not mine. I will go, Gretchen! after what you have said to me, and I can never darken your door again;" that eloquent gesture, as he points to his child lying on the floor between them; Gretchen's agonized, repentant cries as he rushes out into the rain and lightning; that witty awful colloquy with Hendrick Hudson's ghost; the fatal draught; the odd, rheumatic awakening, "on top of the Catskill mountain, as sure as a gun!" the old man's perplexed wandering through the transformed village; the queer, pathetic mystification about his own identity; and the final quick mastery of himself and of the situation when he flings back upon Derrick that magnificent "Give him a cold potato and let him go!"

Is it all paint, and canvass, and clap-trap? Is it all unreal? No, no, no! It is true as truth, real as life, deep as humanity! And the lesson—for there is a lesson—what is it? Only that wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging—that it "brings a man to rags, and hunger, and want—(is dere any more dere in dat glass?")—when thirst is on me I believe I would part wid my leg for a glass of liquor; and when dat is in me I would part wid my whole body, limb by limb, for the rest of de bottle! It is this, and it is more than this: that Gretchen's way of dealing with Rip is not the true way. The true way, alas! who may tell?

And yet there are "Rips" off as well as on the stage, and you and we may be learning how to save them, through the pitiful God only knows what trial and agony.—Scriber's Monthly for December.

A Case of Hydrophobia—A Terrible Death.

There has been a sad and fatal case of hydrophobia near Alexandria, Virginia. The particulars are thus stated in the Washington Chronicle:

Last August, during the warmest days of summer, Mr. James M. England, keeper of the tollgate on the Leesburg pike, near Alexandria, Virginia, was bitten by a small pet dog. At the time no evidence of madness was visible on the part of the dog, and the simplest remedies were applied to the hand which had been bitten, and the wound, to all intents, apparently healed. Subsequently other members of the family were bitten by the dog, although no alarm was occasioned, as the animal was small and thought capable of doing no harm. Some two weeks passed, when unmistakable symptoms of madness having developed themselves, the dog was reluctantly killed. Two months passed by, when the incident had almost ceased to be remembered, until within a short period, when Mr. England complained of a choking sensation, and was treated for asthma. This treatment was pursued until within a few days since, when it became apparant to the attending physician that the premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia had developed themselves, and he was treated accordingly.

Late on Saturday the worst forms of the terrible disease appeared. He would call for water, and when it was presented to him would turn from it with a shriek, barking and snapping like a dog, and foaming at the mouth. This would continue some twenty minutes, and it required the combined strength of five men to hold him. He would then become calm and lucid, and converse with those near him, telling them that he had full knowledge of his condition, and praying for death to relieve him from his intense sufferings. Upon feeling a return of the spasms he would notify those in the room to leave, and soon became more like a mad beast than a human being. All through Sunday he had these spasms at intervals, continuing until Monday, at three o'clock, when his state became such that pen cannot depict the physical agony he endured. At that hour he was raving; his shrieks and cries could be heard afar off, he would bark, grind his teeth, growl, and show other characteristics of the canine species. The sight of water would intensify his sufferings, and cause drops of cold sweat to profusely appear on his face. At five o'clock he became more mild, and died soon thereafter from exhaustion. He was forty years of age. The attending physicians think it probable that the other members of the family have not been inoculated, as all were bitten through the clothing, and it is throught that the dog's teeth, in passing through the same, removed the poison and prevented them from contracting the frightful disease.

—The grave of Dickens, in Westminister Abbey, is now in the condition in which it will remain. The faded wreaths and chaplets have been removed. On one of them was inscribed the words: "I have left a monument more enduring than brass." And to strictly carry out the injunctions in the great novelist's will, the tomb now bears, in letters of brass sunk in the stone, the words: "Charles Dickens, born February, 1812; died June 9, 1870."

—Some people have such a delicate way of hinting their meaning that it is not always readily taken, but others speaks more plainly. We read of an old man, the other day who was in the habit of going to bed promptly at nine o'clock, but being kept up by company after that hour, he became sleepy. Finally, seeing the clock marked half-past nine, he turned yawningly, toward the partner of his joys and sorrows, and said: "Wife, hadn't we better go to bed? These folks want to go home." It is hardly necessary to add that the aged couple were not kept out of bed long after the announcement.

VARIETIES.

—One of the latest devices in jewelry is jet and pearls. Diamond solitaires with jet drops are also worn for ear-rings

—General Dent, brother-in-law, has been promoted over the heads of thirty-four ranking officers in actual service.

—A newly imported Chinee, on the occasion of his first job for a bill-poster at Northampton, Mass., carefully stuck all his bills up-side down.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a contract made and carried into effect on Sunday cannot be repudiated by either party.

—After a wedding it was formerly a custom to drink honey dissolved in water for thirty days—a moon's age. Hence the origin of the honeymoon.

—Some careful man has ascertained that the average head contains one hundred and thirty thousand hairs. The average moustache contains about fourteen.

—San Francisco will soon have buildings which will be proof against earthquakes, their walls being horizontally and vertically bound together by wrought iron bars and rods.

—Over fifty New York street car conductors have been arrested this week for withholding part of the fares they collect. Women were employed as "spotters" to detect them.

—It is expected that the receptions to be given at Washington this season by Madame Catacazy, wife of the Russian minister, will exceed in elegance and novelty all others.

—In India and China the ailanthus tree has long been highly esteemed as supplying food for the cynthia worm, from whose cocoons the well known tonlard silks have been manufactured.

—Governor Hoffman made one man thankful on Thanksgiving Day. He commuted the sentence of young Cary, the Syracuse murderer, to imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

—A physician in Toronto has sued a paper there for libel, his especial grievance being that the paper asserted that he was "formerly a coachman." He craves twenty thousand dollars.

—To drive away rats, powder the rat holes thickly with ground cayenne (red) pepper, such as is ordinarily used for the table. That is simple and said to be the effective.

—A municipal notice has been issued, announcing the opening of eleven fresh depots for the sale of horse flesh in Paris. The daily consumption of horses, which at the beginning of the siege was only 20 or 30, is now from 150 to 250 horses.

—A San Francisco letter says: "There is not a solitary opening in the State of California, vast as it is, for another clerk, book-keeper, salesman, half-educated doctor, mining-stock broker or general adventurer.

—Bridgeport, Connecticut, was considerably agitated the other night at the discovery of a colored individual flirting with white ladies at a masquerade ball. As soon as his real complexion was known he flirted down stairs in charge of a policeman.

—The Nillson oratorio in New York, Saturday evening, netted sixty-two hundred dollars. The critics all speak in glowing terms of the performance, but some of them scold the audience, many of whom had the ill manners to leave before it was over, and that too in the midst of the finest choruses.

—An enthusiastic young politician, while working at the polls in Fordham, N. Y., on election day, suddenly remembered that he was to be married on that day. He forthwith procured his affianced, went to a clergyman's house and had the knot tied, and then returned to the polls, where he worked till they closed. With him it was duty before pleasure.

—A section of one of the mammoth big trees of Calaveras County, which has been on exhibition at San Francisco, was brought eastwardly by the Central Pacific train recently, having been loaded upon carts in sections. When put together for exhibition it measures twenty-five feet in diameter.

—The Boston Advertiser says that the experiment of employing Chinese laborers in one of the leading manufactories of New England is likely to appear speedily in in many other parts of the Eastern States, and the subject is likely to become a prominent element in the discussions of the political campaign in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

—A Troy paper published two articles recently, one of which was an obituary notice and the other a funny anecdote. The headings accidentally got changed, and when the paper appeared the editor was horrified to see the obituary notice headed "A Good Joke," while the funny anecdote was prefixed with the caption "A Sad Announcement."

—Quite a war has lately been going on between the Overman and Caledonian mining companies of Nevada, in consequence of a dispute about some eighty feet of ground which had been taken possession of by the Caledonians. On the 16th instant both gangs of miners met in a shaft and had a hand-to-hand encounter, which resulted in the Caledonians being rather badly worsted.

—A South Carolina horse breeder, after losing a valuable horse, writes to the farmer and Artisan that he is certain more horses die in the South from eating damaged oats than from all other causes. As oats are cut rather green, and often with many green weeds among them, it is very difficult to keep them from molding more or less in the centre. Many animals die from this cause which are supposed to have had blind staggers.

—It is stated that Miss Terry, the young Cuban lady, who married Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, on Monday, in New York, received from her American friends wedding presents so the value of $40,000. Since the "Diamond Wedding" in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1859, when the Cuban millionaire Oviedo was married by the late Archbishop Hughes to Miss Bartlett, no bridal has so deeply agitated the fashionable world of New York as that on Monday.

—An instance of the longevity of life among the hills of New Jersey was shown last week at the funeral of an old gentleman at Luccasunna Plains, who died at the ripe age of 85 years, and whose pall-bearers consisted of eight of his immediate neighbors, all of whom were of 80 years of age and upwards. The united ages of the dead man and pall-bearers amounted to seven hundred and forty-seven years. Following in the procession came several old people of both sexes, those under seventy years of age not being considered as aged.

—A Philadelphia saloon keeper has issued the following "time table," for the information of his patrons: 6 A. M., "Eye Opener:" 7, "Appetizer;" 8, Digester:" 9, "Big Reposer;" 10, "Refresher;" 11. "Stimulant;" 12, M., "Ante-Lunch;" 1 P. M., "settler;" 2, "A la Smyth;" 3, "Cooler;" 4, "Social Drink;" 5, "Invigorator;" 6, "Solid Straight;" 7, "Chit-Chat;" 8, "Fancy Smile;" 9, "Entire Acts;" 10, "Sparkler:" 11, "Rouser:" 12 M., "Night Cap."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE *Tribune* says that "the President's Message suffers badly from being transmitted by telegraph." It suffers most, however, from being transmitted at all.

THE Southern railroads are yet indebted to the United States Government, for rolling stock, material, &c., turned over to them at the close of the war, to the amount of $5,000,000. The Government retained a lein upon the roads and poroperty with the right to take their revenues in charge when necessary to secure or maintain its rights and collect the money due it from the corporations. So far it has neither collected the interest nor assumed control of the roads.

BY a recent decision in the courts of Massachusetts the rule is laid down that a railroad ticket is good until it is used. The decision is a good one, and will meet with general approval. Business men frequently find it not only convenient but necessary to stop over a train, or for a longer period, at given stations, between the point where the ticket was purchased and the end of the trip, and there is no sort of justice in the claim that this stoppage relieves the company of its obligations.

MARRIAGE PRESENTS.

People who move in what is termed respectable circles and are blessed with an extended and gushing acquaintance, are called upon at least a dozen times a year to make wedding presents to cheerful old girls who pass away into matrimony, and are heard of no more. These respectable people are not satisfied with articles useful to folks starting housekeeping, such as furniture, delf, washtubs, cradles, &c., in former times the only presents thought suitable for such occasions.

Now, unless the bride can exhibit diamond rings and pins, or other costly precious stones in greater bulk than her dear friend NANCY JANE did in the same situation, why she don't consider herself more than half married. There is a custom in China which might be introduced here with profit. The "heathen Chinee" sends costly presents of silk, and china, and many precious things to his friend, upon festive occasions, and they are displayed with great pomp and circumstance. But they are never used. They are carefully put away, and when the next wedding or feast comes off some of these presents are sent, and so they are kept circulating from house to house, very often coming back intact to the original giver. He casts his bread upon the waters, and he finds it after many days. The Chinese plan is a great improvement upon our own. It is not wholly unknown in civilized society, but it is recognized as a regular conventional practice, as it might be, with great advantage.

TOO MUCH PORTER.

The gay Admiral PORTER has come to grief by reason of too many letters. One addressed to old GIDEON—he of the navy during the late unpleasant differences—has been made public, which caused the Chief Executive to remark that it was the last hair, and that he now had lost confidence in human nature. This cruel remark, let us hope, was extorted in the agony of grief which followed the knowledge of DAVID D's turpitude. Let him abstain from PORTER and renew his confidence in the human race, at least in that portion claiming kin or sharing spoils. It was feared at one time prior to the appearance of the PORTER letter, that his affections were being gradually withdrawn from human nature and transferred to the equine, but we would urge calm reflection, low diet and a frequent perusal of the whining apology of the Admiral, which concludes as follows:

You and others know what I had to undergo bodily and mentally. I presume it was while under this excitement that I wrote the letter which you say has made you lose your faith in human nature. I have no recollection of it any more than I would have of the passing circumstances of six years ago. When several persons have, at different times, informed me that a letter would be published in which I had abused General Grant, I treated the matter with indifference, thinking it impossible that such a letter could exist. I do not write for the purpose of exonerating myself, for I would rather be the writer of that letter than the publisher. The peace of political parties and of society would be placed in great jeopardy if all the private letters written within the last six years were published. Nothing that I have said will affect your fair name, and your many friends would be sadly wanting in judgment if they were at all influenced by a silly exultation of a few unscrupulous persons, who are, after all, only rejoicing over the most contemptible breach of confidence I ever heard of. I regret exceedingly the loss of your friendship, and do not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which, I suppose, I must bear the odium. They appear in a letter of which I have no recollection, they are so different from the sentiments I always expressed toward yourself and the gallant officers of the army, and so inconsistent with all my antecedents that I scarcely consider them entitled to a moment's thought.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

DEATH OF MAJ. JOHN B. BUTLER.

We are sincerly sorry to learn that Major JOHN B. BUTLER died in Cincinnati at five o'clock yesterday morning, after a brief illness. Major BUTLER was in his seventy-eighth year. He came to this city from eastern New York more than half a century ago, a very promising graduate of the "Poor Boy's College," as the printing office has been aptly termed. He soon went into business for himself as a partner in the firm of BUTLER & LAMBDEN, book and job printers. He entered upon his editorial career by establishing a newspaper in Revenna, Ohio; where he remained for several years. Returning to Pittsburgh, he became editor and proprietor of *The Statesman*, then the leading National Republican organ, which he conducted with marked ability and fair pecuniary success, until about the year 1833, when it was merged with the new daily Whig organ, the *Advocate*. Major BUTLER was an active and ardent member of the Masonic order, and when the Whig party was overwhelmed by the Anti-Masonic excitement, in fact swallowed up by the Anti-Masonic party, Major BUTLER, who always claimed to be an original Democrat, resumed his connection with the Democratic party. He warmly supported DAVID R. PORTER in 1838, and was appointed Recorder of Deeds for this county by Gov. PORTER, which office he held until the new Constitution took effect, when the county offices all became elective and were, of course, filled with anti-Masons and the Democratic appointees were superseded. He was soon after appointed one of the Canal Commissioners, and it is not extravagant praise to say that no more honest nor capable officer ever sat in the Canal Board. When the office of Canal Commissioner became elective, newer, but not better, incumbents were found, and Major BUTLER retired to private pursuits.

When war with Mexico was declared, Major BUTLER was appointed paymaster in the army, and went with General TAYLOR's command to the seat of war. He discharged his duty there as he always discharged it, faithfully, fearlessly and intelligently, and after the war he was appointed military store-keeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, where he remained until about 1863, when he was retired on the usual pay and allowances.

Major BUTLER was a political writer of fine ability, and possessed rare capacity for business. He was as true, as honest, and as honorable a gentleman as ever adorned any community. He was of too generous a nature ever to become rich, but he has left to his children the priceless heritage of an unsullied name. He reared a large family who have reflected honor upon his teaching and example. He has finished his course, full of years, and honored by troops of mourning friends.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

We would be willing to wager almost anything that BEN. BUTLER either wrote or dictated that part of the President's message relating to the Alabama claims, and that he is the principal attorney for the claimants, and is to receive a commission for collecting the money. These claims are held almost entirely in New England and fully half of them are bogus or three or four times exaggerated.

The way they are to realize on them is very simple and exactly after BUTLER's style. The United States is to pay the holders of these claims, whether they be bogus or genuine, the face of them out of the United States Treasury, and then collect them from England—if it can.

This is a very "cute" Yankee trick, and will find plenty of advocates among Radical newspapers even outside of New England. But a Congress that would consummate a swindle of this kind would never get an opportunity to repeat it. The plan as recommended by the President is this: To pay the Alabama claimants in New England, thirty or fifty millions, or whatever their hypothetical claims may amount to, out of the public Treasury, and take the chances of getting them allowed by England, who if she disputes their validity now, will hardly change her opinion with a change of ownership. In fact, the projectors of this scheme do not expect England to recognize these claims. To get the money out of the taxpayers of the Middle, Western and Southern States is all they are after. What a shallow bald-pated trick after all, was developed from BEN BUTLER's vaporing about the rights of American citizens and the national dignity! Pelf and Yankee greed! Buzzards in eagles' feathers! Hyenas playing the watch dog!

THE remains of 312,515 dead soldiers have been collected and buried in appropriate places. From this we may infer the terrible fatality of the struggle, notwithstanding the prevarication of the administration press during the pendency of the contest. GRANT's muster roll of death in the wilderness campaign would be a terrible one to contemplate, as well as a truthful commentary upon his generalship. But it is hardly probable that this generation will get a glimpse at a record that will show that GRANT lost almost twice as many men as LEE commanded.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are told by the inspired writer that "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh," (and by way of parenthesis, for the guidance of the *Dispatch*, we would say that these words in substance are recorded in the Bible,) therefore, it is not a matter of surprise that ULYSSES S. GRANT should patter hastily over his thanks to Providence, and gnash his teeth savagely about the October and November elections, cursing his untoward fate, and doing violence to the truth, while trying to explain away the causes that led to their results.

"It is to be regretted, however," says the President, "that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases, and in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed." How denied? and how reversed? The President would try to convey the idea that the opponents of the administration denied to its friends the rights of the elective franchise. Nothing can be more absolutely false than this, and is certainly the most palpable lie that was ever woven into a State paper. We denominate it a lie, because to call it by a gentler name would do violence to the truth.

It is not only a falsehood but a weak, watery and puerile one, that carries with with it its own refutation. The people of the South who opposed the Administration were weak and powerless in the hands of their armed oppressors. In every Southern State the Radical officials, and President GRANT, surrounded the polls with armed soldiers. The opponents of the Administration, as was the case in North Carolina were arrested and imprisoned, and every means of violence resorted to in the hope of preventing them from voting their oppressors out of power.

The verdict of the bayonet was reversed by the ballot of the people, and GRANT's imbecile growl tells the truthful story of his own discomfiture. The "elective franchise has by violence and intimidation been denied to citizens," and the "verdict of the people" was a sweeping repudiation of the would-be despot of the White House, enough States going Democratic to elect his successor. He tried to intimidate the citizens of New York so as to defeat Governor HOFFMAN, but in the presence of the army and the insolence of his thousand of perjured villains who acted as marshals, the verdict of New York came back in a double tone of thunder. With the will of a full-blown despot and the courage of a mountebank, he now enacts snivelling driveller in the *role* of President, about violence and intimidation, as though he was not aware that the veriest lickspittle that fawns upon him for official favor, did not know that he was uttering a hollow falsehood, and coining an inexcusable libel upon the patriotism of the American people. Had it not already been known that GRANT was a stilted ass, the opening paragraph of his message would have limned him in such proportions, that the dullest donkey of the field would have brayed him a welcome.

As we predicted some time since, the President is in favor of the San Domingo job. A number of specious arguments are set up, that would do for use in the lobby, but fall so far below the standard of statesmanship, that no one will doubt that their origin are with the President himself.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the course that was to be pursued against England in relation to the Alabama Claims, we find that the President leaves the whole matter in the dark as completely as it was a year ago. He informs us that Her Majesty's Government does not consider itself to blame in the matter, while he does, and recommends Congress to raise a Commission for the settlement of the same, and then says that "whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations."

And this is the scream of the American eagle that was to frighten the British lion into respect of our national wrongs! Bah!

The foreign and domestic policy, or no policy, which he discusses are of a piece with his election complaints, the San Domingo job, and the Alabama Claims—weak, trashy, indefinite and worthy the man who prefers the Turf Book to Political science and is only at home in a cloud of smoke.

THE failure of the Northern Transportation Company was recently announced. This will necessitate the withdrawal of all the American steamers now engaged in the Lake Ontario trade, and unless the company can arrange for its $400,000 liabilities with its creditors, so as to enter the trade again next season, the entire business of the lake will be in the hands of Canadian traders. This is a state of case that is anything but desirable, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to retain a trade which naturally belongs to us.

PENNSYLVANIA IN CONGRESS.

The Democratic Delegation in the Forty-Second Congress—Who They Are, and What They Are, and What They Look Like—Verbographic Etchings and Personnel.

Pen Sketches Prepared for The Post.

[CONTINUED.]

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Mr. RANDALL, who was elected on the second Tuesday of October last, for his fifth consecutive term in Congress, is a native of the city that he represents, having been born in Philadelphia on the 10th day of October, 1828, just forty-two years and and a day before his fourth re-election to the position that he has filled with so much distinction and fidelity. He is a married man, and has a wife and two children living.

During his early years he took a thorough course of academic studies, and attained a high degree of proficiency in every branch of learning to which he devoted his attention.

After he reached the estate of manhood, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was quite successful, by dint of energy, industry, and strict business integrity. For four years he was a member of the City Council of Philadelphia.

He first entered the arena of State politics in 1859, when he was elected to the State Senate from Philadelphia. As a legislator he was attentive to the wants of his constituents and the interests of the State at large. The ability that he displayed at Harrisburg made him a prominent candidate for Congress, without any solicitation on his part, and in 1860, he received the Democratic nomination, since which he has been regularly nominated and elected each alternate year, receiving, at no time, we believe, less than six thousand majority in an aggregate vote of twenty-three thousand.

Since Mr. RANDALL's election to Congress, he has been actively identified with national politics, and is at the present time Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. His political addresses, and the campaign documents prepared under his supervision, indicate a thorough knowledge of the workings of the political machinery of both parties.

He is noted for being an active and untiring worker in behalf of his party when entrusted with any portion of its management. Far seeing, quick to discover and apply the advantages of circumstances, he is a valuable man in concentrating the ideas and forces of his party, and withal fights the battle squarely and upon principle.

He is somewhat over the medium height, slightly spare in habit, with a pleasant, round and close shaven face. His shoulders are slightly stooped, and he usually carries his hands thrust carelessly into his pockets. His complexion is a clear olive, shaded with very dark brown hair, which he wears of medium length. His eyes, which are afflicted with a shortness of vision, are full and large, of a dark hazel color, while his nose and mouth, and the general contour of his face indicate persistence of purpose and great firmness of character.

Mr. RANDALL, notwithstanding he is considered one of the handsomest men in the Forty-first Congress, is exceedingly careless in dress, caring more for ease and comfort, than the latest Broadway styles. He has a fine appreciation of a good cigar, and manages to convert at least a dozen into smoke daily, thus adding to the revenues of "the best government the world ever saw."

HON. EPHRAIM L. ACKER, OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

This gentleman was born in Marlborough township, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 11th of January, 1827, and has nearly completed his forty-third year. His parents were Pennsylvania Germans, his father being a thrifty farmer in moderate circumstances.

After the usual preparatory course, he entered Marshal College, which has since been consolidated with Franklin College, and is known as Franklin and Marshall College. The institution at the time, was under the Presidency of Rev. JOHN W. NEVIN, D. D. Here he pursued a full course of study, to which he devoted himself energetically, and in his twentieth year, namely in September, 1847, graduated with the highest scholastic honors of his class, which numbered fifteen.

In 1854, he was chosen Superintendent of Common Schools, which important position he filled most acceptably from the first Monday of March, 1854, until the first Monday of June, 1860. He was appointed by State Superintendent BLACK, under the administration of Governor BIGLER, to fill a vacancy, and was elected almost unanimously in 1857, to the same position, by the Convention of School Directors.

In April, 1860, he was appointed Postmaster of Norristown, by President JAMES BUCHANAN, but was decapitated in March 1861, immediately upon the accession of President LINCOLN, after having served as Postmaster about eleven months. He was a member of the Democratic State Conventions of 1857 and 1865.

Sometime since he was made Inspector of the Montgomery County Prison, which position he still holds.

Dr. ACKER may be said to be emphatically a self made man. In a great measure he has been compelled to "hoe his own row," from boyhood up, and has succeeded in doing his work creditably. His parents being, though worthy, industrious and honest, in but moderate circumstances, and his early education was acquired only under such advantages as were afforded by the common schools. He prepared himself for his collegiate course by going to an academy during the day, and working for his board during the morning and evening hours.

After graduating, he taught school for several years, pursuing the study of medicine at the same time. In March, 1852, upon the conclusion of his medical studies, he graduated with full honors in the University of Pennsylvania, received his diploma, and began the practice of medicine.

In 1853, in addition to his professional labors, he assumed those of a journalist, becoming proprietor of the Norristown *Register*, the old Democratic organ of Montgomery county. At the time of purchasing the *Register*, he expected his connection with it would only be temporary, but owing to a variety of circumstances, unforseen at the time, he still remains editor and proprietor of the *Register*, one of the oldest Democratic papers in the State.

Dr. ACKER is a married man, and by dint of thrift, industry and honest economy has secured a competence. He belongs to that class of men who literally fight their way against adverse circumstance to positions of the highest honor and responsibility, rising from the humblest to the most exalted walks of life. His is another and pertinent illustration of the axiom—and which should be an incentive to the rising generation—that energy and perseverence will accomplish almost anything, and furnishes a brilliant example of the fact, iluminated by the lives of many of our most distinguished statesmen, that—

"Honor and shame from no conditions rise.
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

This is Dr. ACKER'S first term in Congress, and as he is an intelligent and highly educated gentleman, speaking and writing both the English and German fluently, there is no sort of doubt but that he will make a most excellent Congressman. He is a positive Democrat, firm in his opinions of right and wrong, and will act from conviction for the best interests of the whole country, appealing to the sober second thought of his constituents to set him right if he should err. As a citizen, he is highly esteemed and respected. His majority, on the second Tuesday of October, over Mr. OLIVER, his Radical competitor, was nine hundred and ninety-seven, in an aggregate vote of twenty-three thousand.

HON. J. LAWRENCE GETZ, OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

On the second Tuesday, to wit, the 11th day of October, 1870, this sterling representative of the Gibralter of Democracy, "Old Berks," for the third time was tendered the confidence of his constituents by the magnificent majority of 5,366 over Mr. HUNTER, his Radical competitor.

Mr. GETZ, who is a native of the Keystone State, was born on the 14th day of September, 1821, in Reading. His parents were of the true "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock, and early instructed the incipient Congressman in the way he should go, and that he followed their parental instruction is pretty clearly evinced by his present honorable position.

He began his course of scholastic sudies in the Reading Academy and finished them at West Nottingham Academy, Md., acquiring rapidly whatever he turned his attention to. Upon reaching man's estate, Mr. GETZ entered as a law student the office of Hon. WM. STRONG, at present one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which capacity he continued unremittingly until his admission to practice in the various Courts of the State in 1846.

Immediately after being admitted he began the practice of the law and at the same time became editor of the Reading *Gazette and Democrat* which he conducted with marked ability until the year 1868, at which time he relinquished control of it, leaving it and the Berks county Democracy in a most flourishing condition. As a controversial and argumentative writer and a far seeing political manager, he had but few equals and no superiors on the Pennsylvania press.

In 1856, he first entered the political arena as a candidate, and was returned as the Representative of "Old Berks" by her usual sweeping majority. In 1857, he was again returned to the Legislature, and upon receiving the unanimous nomination of the Democratic caucus, was chosen Speaker of the House. During his first term in the Legislature, he evinced marked executive ability as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of the Committee on Education. As presiding officer of the House, he was noted for the promptness and fairness of his decisions, and the genial manner in which he settled all questions of controversy.

His Berks county constituents fully recognizing his ability as a legislator, were ready at any time to call him to a still higher legislative position. In 1866, he was elected to the Fortieth Congress over Mr. LINCOLN, Republican by a majority of 6,189, was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1868 over Mr. ECKERT, Radical, by a majority of 6,266 votes and was chosen to the same position in the Forty-second Congress in October last, as already stated over Mr. HUNTER by a majority of 5,366 votes.

Mr. GETZ was married in 1847, and he and his estimable lady have journeyed together along the path of life for nearly a quarter of a century, finding at proper intervals those treasures that heaven vouchsafes to married people, and never meeting with anything to mar their connubial bliss.

The course of Mr. GETZ in Congress has been satisfactory to his constituents and the State at large, and we should not be surprised to see him returned to the Forty-third Congress, which will assemble under the auspices of a Democratic President. As a citizen he enjoys the fullest confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and is a broad and liberal hearted gentleman.

Mr. GETZ is a man below the medium stature, quick and nervous in his motions. His complexion is dark, eyes a deep brown, and dance with rapidity and sparkle in the excitement of debate. He does not cultivate his beard, and his hair, which is of a raven blackness, is worn very long, falling over his shoulders, giving him a rather singular and striking appearance. His forehead and cranium indicate large mental power, as does his compact wiry frame bespeak uncommon physical endurance.

HON. JOHN B. STORM, OF THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN B. STORM, a resident of Stroudsburg, and who literally carried the Eleventh District by storm, is a young man of thirty-two years of age, tall, with a lithe and graceful figure, a fair complexion, pleasant handsome face, light brown hair and beard, the latter worn upon the chin, and slightly inclined to be sandy, fair blue eyes, and a high and well developed forehead. He is exceedingly pleasing in his manners and speech, and talks rather rapidly, with a graceful fluency, his language being refined and cultivated.

He was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of September, 1838, and is consequently just eleven days the junior of Hon. R. MILTON SPEER, member elect from the Seventeenth District. Like Mr. SPEER, he is also married very sensibly concluding that the first step toward success in life was to form a matrimonial alliance.

His father, we believe, was a farmer in Monroe county, and gave young JOHN the usual educational advantages incident to the rural districts. He was a scholar of more than ordinary aptitude, and in due time his name was entered in Dickinson College and he began his collegiate course. He graduated from this institution in 1861, with the honors of his class, and shortly after began the study of law, which profession he proposed to adopt. After completing his studies, he was admitted to the Bar in 1863, and has since been engaged in the law practice at Stroudsburg, and in the Courts of the adjoining counties, and is regarded as an attorney of marked ability and an advocate of more than ordinary forensic power.

In 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools for Monroe county by Mr. THOMAS H. BURROWS, and was subsequently elected to the same position in 1864, and re-elected in 1866.

The very large Democratic majority in the District, rendering the election of the candidate almost morally certain, there almost always arises a warm contest in the nominating conventions, consequently, when the convention met last summer at Easton, a lively time ensued. Mr. STORM was not over anxious to have the nomination conferred upon him, but his friends pressed his claims energetically. The ballotings went on with the usual scenes incident to such occasions until the one hundred and sixth ballot was reached, when Mr. STORM received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared the nominee. Notwithstanding the warm contest over the nomination, the selection of Mr. STORM gave entire satisfaction throughout the District, and the Democracy went vigorously to work to give him a rousing majority over his Radical competitor, WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq., which they did to the tune of 7,179, or within a small number of Mr. VAN AUCKEN'S majority in 1868. His majority over KLIENHAUS, Independent, who was voted for in Pike and Wayne counties, was 10,097.

Mr. STORM, a gentlemen who gives abundant promise of future usefulness, and his present honorable and distinguished position is the result solely of his own efforts and perseverence, in which he is a worthy example to every youth who is struggling to reach an honorable position in life. His past actions are guaranty of his future achievments.

HON. RICHARD J. HALDEMAN, OF THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Picture to yourself a stoutly built man, under the medium height, with long brown hair, a thick heavy beard of the same color, worn about the throat and lower part of the chin; with a full, partially oval, and good natured face, piercing brown eyes, massive forehead, heavy brows, and well defined nose, and determinedly cut lips, and you have a pretty fair sketch of Hon. RICHARD J. HALDEMAN. In point of address he has no rival in the Pennsylvania delegation in either of the political parties.

His dress is always of the latest style though never flashy and vulgar. His manners are refined and easy, his extensive travel and world wide acquaintance with the manners and customs of society, placing him at perfect ease in whatever social sphere he may move. He wears fine diamonds and jewelry, and in every respect is scrupulously neat and careful in his personal appearance. Perhaps but few if any members of Congress have enjoyed as many advantages of foreign travel as Mr. HALDEMAN, who is emphatically the traveled man of the Pennsylvania delegation. He speaks fluently nearly all the principal languages of Continental Europe.

Mr. HALDEMAN was born in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., on the 19th of May 1831. He attended Harrisburg Academy, and afterward Captain PARTRIDGE'S Military School as a preparatory course for Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1851, at the age of twenty years with the full honor of his class.

Later in the year 1851, he went to Europe, and studied in the Universities of Heidleberg and Berlin. During this time he traveled extensively through the German States, and with a knapsack strapped on his back, and traveling on foot, made an extensive tour through Switzerland.

In 1853, he returned to Europe, as an *attache* of the Legation to France with Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Minister Plenopotentiary. At a later date he accompanied Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR in the same capacity to the Court of St. Petersburg.

In this and a subsequent visit he traveled throughout Scandinavia, France, Central and Southern Europe and the Orient, taking in all the wonders of the old world and musing amid the ruins of the old time cities made immortal by genius of the classic Poets.

During the year 1857, Mr. HALDEMAN purchased the "Daily and Weekly *Patriot and Union*" at Harrisburg, and edited that paper until 1860, during which year he was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, and was elected as the Pennsylvania member of the National Committee. He was the unflinching supporter and advocate of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, and in issuing a call for a State Convention, predicted the terrible results that followed the defeat of that statesman.

He was elected to the Forty-first Congress over SAMUEL SMALL, Radical, by a majority of 3,299 and to the Forty-second, over Mr. RABER by a majority of 3,450. The aggregate vote of the District at the last election was 24,282.

Last winter he took a very active part in the discussion of the Census Bill, as well as resisting with all his energy and ability a high Protective or Prohibitory Tariff. He also took part in the discussion of the apportionment bill. His future course is indexed by his past.

He lives at his country seat in Cumberland county, near Harrisburg, where he dispenses his liberal hospitalities to all who call upon, and has a wide circle of friends both at home and abroad, who admire him for his many generous and noble qualities.

HON. BENJAMIN F. MEYERS, OF THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The gentleman who furnishes the subject of this sketch is now in the prime of life, being in his forty-fourth year.

He was born near the town of New Centerville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of July, 1833. His father, we believe, was a farmer, and our present worthy Congressman, during his "brought-ing up" was duly inducted into the mysteries of raising corn and potatoes, and could handle an "ox gad" with a great deal of precision and effect.

Full six feet tall and portly in build, Mr. MEYERS is decidedly a muscular Congressman. He wears his beard after the style of CHARLES V., which sets off his rather handsome face, and light complexion to an advantage. Both his hair and beard are of a light brown color, and his eyes are of a deep, clear blue. He is somewhat subject to an affection of the throat, which often interferes with his voice. He dresses with considerable care and neatness, and generally affects a white beaver hat and a circular cloth cloak drawn closely around his shoulders.

In early life he developed a decided taste for reading and study, and a predelliction to adopt some one of the learned professions. With a view to fitting him for the legal profession, after availing himself of the advantages of the home schools, he was placed under the tutition of Professor STUTZMAN, of Somerset, Pa., where he pursued his studies until he was entered as a student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., where he completed his collegiate course of studies.

About the year 1853 he began the study of law, in its full sense, in Somerset, and was admitted to the practice after a rigid and highly creditable examination, in the Autumn of the year 1855, and immediately entered the active practice of his profession. By energy and devotion to his business, joined to his recognized ability as an attorney, he soon acquired a good practice, and entered upon a prosperous business career.

He continued in the active practice of the law in Somerset until 1857, at which time he became editor and proprietor of the Bedford *Gazette*, which from that time until the present has been under his sole editorial management, and has for years been recognized as a staunch and able defender of the cause of the Democratic party.

Mr. MEYERS was elected as a Representative in the lower House of the Assembly in 1863, from Bedford county, and was re-elected in 1864, under the new Radical apportionment from the District composed of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, but was "counted out," by false and fraudulent returns of the army vote. In the Legislature he was noted for his work rather than his talk and gave the most complete satisfaction to his constitution.

In 1868 he became editor-in-chief and joint proprietor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of the, Democracy, and still retains his connection with that paper. He is a fluent and graceful writer, and an able journalist, using incisive arguments in his editorials, and coming at once to the point with clear and distinct words and ideas.

During the late campaign he carried the Democratic standard against the present incumbent, Mr. CESSNA, in what seemed a hopeless fight, and what proved in the end to be a warmly contested one. Mr. MEYERS was forced to combat, not only the Radical prestige in the District, but the powerful patronage of the Government, which, toward the close of the campaign, was expended lavishly against him. He triumphed, however, over all opposition, and redeemed the District, receiving the small majority of fifteen votes out of an aggregate vote of some twenty-six thousand. The District went one hundred and fourty-four majority Radical in 1868.

Mr. MEYERS is a married man, and commands the confidence and respect of all who know him, and his acquaintance is co-extensive with the State. That he will make an excellent Representative in Congress is conceded by all, and the people of the Sixteenth District are fortunate in his selection.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded from First Page.)

trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

THE NATURALIZATION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

The ratifications of the naturalization convention, between Great Britain and the United States, have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the two governments has been settled, in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Port Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place is about fifty-seven hundred feet South of the true position of the zenith parallell, and that the line when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallell, would leave the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British government, I was requested to consent, and I did consent, that British occupation of the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the governments, and submit herewith estimates of the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—"MY POLICY."

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that government during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or did, or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse, and I, therefore, recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of their claims on notice to the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of the private claims, as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain.

It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities towards the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818, between the Government of Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever in common with British subjects the right of taking fish in certain waters therein described. In the waters not included in the limits named in the Convention, within three miles of parts of the British coast, it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these in-shore fishing grounds to the colonial authority, known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into colonial ports; their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States with a view to political effect upon this Government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada into port, to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty, if true answers are not given, and if such vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel with her tackle, &c., &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by Her Majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British Possessions in North America except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British Custom Houses or to trade, except for the purchase of wood or water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel, carrying the flag of the United States, has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's government. During the conferences which proceeded the negotiation of the Convention of 1818, the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of Her Brittanic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in such fishing to have on board any foods, wares or merchandize whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with their cargoes. This proposition, which was identical with the construction now put upon the language of the Convention, was emphatically regretted by the American Commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the Plenipotentiaries, and article 1, as it stands in the Convention, was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statue, and not upon the Convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible. Anticipating that an attempt may be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly act towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend, by aroclamation the operation of the laws, authorising the transit of goods, ware and merchandize to ports, having access to the territory of the United States or Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operations of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

THE NAVIGATIONO OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

An alike unifriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintainance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence, —a river which constitutes a natural highway to the Ocean, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants; and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it, the foreign commerce of our ports on these waters is open to British competition and the major part of is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the Ocean the monopoly of the direct commerce of the Lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their vessels, on Trans-Atlantic voyages, having an access to our lake ports, which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay unquestionably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen to be that the inhabitants of a country, through which a navigable river passes, have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territory of another power. This right does not exclude the co-equal right of the sovereign, possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea, to make such regulations relative to the policy of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary. But those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence, which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just, when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle, for which he contended, has been frequently and by various nations recognized both by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the Convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro, throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853, the Argentine confederation by treaty threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856, the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1868, Bolivia by treaty declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata in accordance with fixed principles of national law as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of nations. In 1859, the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December 1866 the Emperor of Brazil by imperial decree declared the Amazon to be open along all the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on the subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claims, says: It seems difficult to deny that Great Britan may ground her refusal upon strict law. But it is equally difficult to deny first, that, in so doing, she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possessed both banks of the St. Lawrence where it disembogues into the sea, she denies the United States the right of navigation, though about one half of the waters of the lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and the whole of lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard to the citizens of those States. It secures a greater return for their labor to the inhabitants of the seaboard. It offers cheaper food to the inhabitants, and an increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the Government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim, to which her Canadian provinces have urged her adherence.

OUR DEPRESSED COMMERCE

Is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, suggesting that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of us and to China and Japan for its revival. Our representatives to all these governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited. But the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottons, and while this state of affairs exists we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy towards that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the Government they cannot successfully be built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress during the course of the present session, looking to a remedy for this evil. Even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury, I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas and American shipbuilding at home.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The condition of the archives at the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now occupied by that Department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive Mansion and from the other Departments. It is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used; has not capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood leave but little hope of safety for either the building or its contents in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress; of the historic records of the Revolution and of the Confederation; of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the Government archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION AND PENSIONS.

I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all powers and other duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage, and from the Interior Department to the War Department the Pension Bureau so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the Bureaus of the Navy Department.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR 1870.

The estimates for the expenses of the government for the fiscal year, are $182,443,460 10 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year, for the same items, $8,972,127 56. In this statement, however, is included $22,338,278 37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provision, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was $11,984,518 08.

THE PROSPECTS OF A RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the whole of the year 1869 was about 134, and for eleven months of 1870, the same relative value has been about 115.

The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day. The taxes collected from the people have been reduced more than eighty million dollars per annum, by steadiness in our present course, there is no reason why in a few short years the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamps dispensed by the post-masters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a reduction of the interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable.

REVENUE REFORM,

If it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of the government—for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taking the people, then I am against Revenue Reform, and confidently believe that the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of Revenue Reform. Revenue Reform has not been defined by any of its advocates to my knowledge, but it seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true Revenue Reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the work of National legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts in encouragement to home production, affords employment to labor at living wages in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, and also in the development of home resources.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Under the Act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that by the 1st of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by law.

The War Department building is an old structure, not fire proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollers are now paid annually for the rent of private buildings to accommodate the various Bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building adapted to the present and growing wants of the nation.

The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to its accompanying report.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The expenses of the Navy for the whole of the last year—that is from December 1869, the date of the last report—are less than nineteen million dollars, or about one million dollars less than they were the previous year. The expenses of the Navy Department in this fiscal year, since July first, show for the five months a decrease of over two million four hundred thousand dollars from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were $28,205,678 87. Those for next year are $20,663,317, with $95,700 additional for temporary and permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely for the maintenance of the naval establishment as it now is, without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriations were made for the last and current years, and were evidently so intended by Congress, and are sufficient only to keep the navy on its present footing, and the repairing and refitting of our old ships. This policy must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for more repairs in ships and navy yards, because more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are actually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon be unseaworthy and useless. I hope during the present session of Congress to be able to submit to it a plan, by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost.

It can hardly be wise statesmenship in a Government which represents a country with over four thousand miles of a coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty millions of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the British Continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that Department. With the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege and the adoption of correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend the authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective departments. At present these commissions, where appointments are made, are issued by the State Department. The law in all departments of the Government, except those of the Postoffice and of Justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions, always favoring practical reforms.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure-of-office of clerks and employees who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate. To make their appointments complete I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner of making appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments as that of appointments. Nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United states.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM—MISSIONARIES AS AGENTS.

Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried, with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies, not so disposed of, were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil, officers determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missions among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms—as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as Missionaries and Christians, to civilize the Indian and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will, in a few years bring all Indians upon reservations, where they will live in the houses, have school houses and churches, and be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on the subject.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year 896,541,300 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this 361,891,000 acres were taken under the homes ead law, and 215,951 583 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrant, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the homestead or the pre-emption law, is not, however, limited to lands subject to sales At private entry any appropriated surveyed public lands may to a limited amount be acquired. Under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they presented in regard to residence and cultivation, the actual settler's preference in right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes, that were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized introduction upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue, is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our welfare than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our New States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer, who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundations of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws secure that object and largely promotes the general welfare. They should therefore be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants.

The time-conferred and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit, as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our National Domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead and Preemption Laws. In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College Acts, and for Internal Improvements or Improvement purposes, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent of evidence of title to States and Corporation, 278,325,813 and 1-100 acres for railways, canals and wagon roads. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 184,735,522 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since, in the grants to Indiana and Illinois for the opening of canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modification in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given vigorous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard had been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the right of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured by appropriate legislation.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending September 30, 1870 there were filed in the patent office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 13,822 patents, including re-issues and designs, were issued, 110 extended, and 1,059 allowed but not issued, by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $813,630,429 in excess of its expenditures.

THE CENSUS.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the despatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity, and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was $37,788,811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to avoid severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of law claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have heretofore been allowed.

THE DETECTIVE SERVICE.

The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The subjects of Education and Agriculture are of great interest to the success of our Republican institutions, and happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interests of one, a Bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education—and in the interests of the other a separate department—that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to follow from the operations of both these Bureaus, if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as will secure their efficiency.

IN CONCLUSION

I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; the reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greates relief and to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people to the end that was with all its blighting consequences may be averted, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and firmness in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot at which every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once, at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 5th, 1870.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedie

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutterling at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches: such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO,

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-W:1Y

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

An excursion train is talked of to leave there nex Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for Brady's Bend, returning that evening at 6 o'clock. This would allow many to witness the wonderful flowing wells at that point without interruption of business.

BRUTAL AFFAIR.

Whisky Again the Cause.

On Saturday a terrible affair, which will probably result in the death of a young woman, occurred in the Twelfth ward. The victim of the outrage was one Nancy Freil, a young woman of about twenty-two years of age, and her father, Patrick Freil, an old man, is charged with producing injuries upon her person which will very likely result in her death.

Freil, who is a man long been addicted to drinking, and lives at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Mulberry alley, in the Twelfth ward, came home about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, having been absent some time. He was intoxicated, and entering the house, called upon the female members of the family to get him a cup of tea. His wife and daughter Nancy commenced reprimanding him for being under the influence of liquor, and for being away from home so long. He was not in a humor, to submit to such talk, and at once commenced quarreling with his wife and daughter. Nancy retreated to the porch on the side of the house fronting Twenty-seventh street, where she was followed by her father. Here the trouble grew wore, and the father seizing an iron crow-bar, weighing some sixteen pounds, dealt his daughter a terrible blow on the head. Nancy fell and rolled down on the side of the porch about two feet. Some children near by seeing the occurrence, alarmed the neighborhood with the cry that "old Pat had killed Nancy Friel." The neighbors collected about the house, and in a few moments Dr. Brashear arrived, and with the assistance of a gentleman picked up the wounded girl and carried her into the house. It was found that a terrible wound had been inflicted, the skull being opened to view.

The wound was on the top of the head, three inches from the right eye, and one inch above the ear. The Doctor found trepanning necessary, and sent for Dr. Asdale to assist him in the operation. The skull was trepanned, six pieces of bone being taken out. The young woman was then placed under proper care.

The perpetrator of this inhuman outrage upon his own child, made no attempt to escape.

The unnatural father is a man of about sixty-five years. He has been a hard drinker for a good many years back, and has been frequently arrested for drunkenness and fighting. He left home last Saturday, and since that time was never in the house an hour until he went yesterday afternoon—being in a state of drunkenness all week and sleeping about the streets at night.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Sad Accident at Mansfield—A House Consumed—The Death of an Infant—The Coroner Declines to Hold an Inquest.

A most heart rending affair occurred near Mansfield on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a child and the destruction, by fire, of a tenement. It appears that on the afternoon referred to Mr. Robert Stahl, the owner and occupier of the house left his home for Mansfield, leaving Mrs. Stahl and their child, a boy four years of age, at home. Shortly after Mr. Stahl's departure, Mrs. Stahl repaired to a stable, about one hundred yards from the house, for the purpose of milking a cow. She had not been engaged at this duty long when she was startled by the cry of "fire," given by some of the neighbors. Proceeding to the door of the stable she noticed her house on fire. With a scream the frantic woman rushed to her house to rescue her baby boy which she had left playing in an upper room. Alas! it was too late to save him. The house, composed of tinderlike material, was completely enveloped in the devouring element, and every entrance was shut off. The devoted mother fainted away and was conveyed from the scene, apparently lifeless. Several attempts were made to rescue the child within the burning house, but the boldest attempts of the neighbors proved futile. When the flames had consumed all within their grasp, the smouldering ruins were searched but all that was found was a charred trunk. The legs and arms were entirely consumed. The remains were placed in a little coffin and a sad procession, yesterday, followed them to the grave. Since the melancholy affair the poor mother of the child has been in spasms, suffering most acutely; nor had she "came to herself" up to last evening.

Coroner West was notified and proceeded to the scene, but upon learning the circumstances connected with the death, very properly considered his official duty as unnecessary. The fire is accredited to a defective flue, and the house was not insured.

HYDROPHOBIA.

An Unknown Man Dies in Convulsions—He Tries to Eat His Boots.

A rather singular case occurred yesterday in the old Ninth ward. An unknown man came to the Drover's Home on Friday evening and told Mrs. Waldeiert that he was sick, that he had no money, was very weary and foot sore; that he was tired of life and wished that he was dead. They pitied him, and gave him a bed. He was not able to take any food, except a bowl of soup which the woman kindly made for him, and then he quietly fell asleep. Next morning at breakfast some of the boarders remarked that they had overheard groans and moans all through the night coming from the direction of the stranger's chamber. The landlady went to his room shortly afterwards and found him sitting up in bed, with a wild stare in his eyes. She asked him if he wanted anything, when he told her to hand him his boots. She did so, and as his hands touched the leather he let out an unnatural growl, gnashed his teeth, and burried them in the leather, tearing it into shreds. After this sudden paroxysm was over he fell back on the bed and died.

The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest. Not a scrap of paper nor a single mark was about the man to indicate who he was or where he came from.

An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of death from unknown causes rendered. His body was buried in Uniondale Cemetery, and his clothes were returned to Aikens' undertaking establishment for the purposeof identification.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Claim of $58,000 Against the Pennsylvania Railroad—Distinguished Counsel—Transportation of Stock, &c., &c.

The arbitrators in an important law suit involving a large amount of money have been in session in this city for some days. The case is that of Snodgrass & Co. against the Pennsylvania Railroad, to recover an amount of money retained by that company to pay freight and charges which had followed the cattle from other roads from some point beyond Chicago.

Snodgrass & Co., of Greensburgh Pa.' were large government contractors during the war supplying cattle which they purchased in the west and shipped by rail to Baltimore via the P. R. R. One of the partners remained in Chicago whilst the other stayed at Baltimore. A large lot of cattle was shipped to the firm from Abaline and Lavenworth Kansas by Fenlon & Co., and the Chicago partner persuaded the agents of the Ft. Wayne and P. R. to take the cattle and forward the same, assuming the charges, which were accordingly marked on the way bills, and followed the stock. When the cattle arrived at Harrisburg, the P. R. R. demanded the money of Snodgrass & Co., as they were unwilling to ship them further, and look to the Northern Central Railroad between Harrisburg and Baltimore, for their heavy bill against the freight. Snodgrass & Co. paid the money under protest that the members of the firm in the West had no right to burden the stock with that amount of debt suit was consequently brought in the Westmoreland county Court to recover back the money, and an additional reason given that the Railroad Company had no power to make such advances as they did in this case. This was in 1861-2. With the consent of the parties interested, it was referred to arbitrators with award conclusive. Accordingly, Judge Buffington, of Westmoreland, Judge Veech of Allegheny, Judge Ewing and Daniel Kane of Fayette and Hugh W. Wier, Esq., of this city, were chosen arbitrators. They held their first session at Cresson, last July, and have been hard at work ever since. Yesterday the evidence was closed, and arguments on both sides concluded. Hon. Edgar Cowan, Harrison P. Laird and Henry C. Marchand, Esqs., represented the plaintiffs, Snodgrass & Co., whilst Hon. Henry D. Foster and James A. Logan, Esq., resident counsel for the railroad in Westmoreland County, represented the Pennsylvania Railway. Mr. Laird's argument occupied over three hours. He was followed by Mr. Logan, who argued the facts of the case, when General Foster followed on the law involved. Altogether it has been perhaps the most important suit of the kind ever tried in this country, involving, as it does, the question of the right to have the charges follow the cattle in stock transportation over our railroads, and if the principle upon which they have been acting heretofore is reversed, the speedy transfer of live stock will be greatly retarded, and a check put upon one of the most important branches of traffic on all the network of railways which stretch from this point west, and gather at a day's notice, and transport from points in the distant west, supplies for the populous districts of the east. We look for the decision of the referees with interest.

COL. ROBT. P. DECHERT.

His Speech Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Senator in the First District.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I have been summoned from the performance of professional duties to receive the announcement that your deliberations have resulted in placing me in nomination for the office of Senator from this district. In acknowledging the high distinction which you have conferred on me, and appreciating its responsibilities, my first impulse would be to shrink from the assumption of them by imposing them on some one other than myself. But I am assured that your proceedings have been harmonious and your action almost unanimous; that you and the intelligent constituency whom you represent, regard my acceptance as an act within my line of duty, and, without having sought for this preferment, I can only bow to your decision and say that I accept the nomination for the office of Senator, which you have so generously conferred on me.

I need only add that I pledge myself, if elected, so to vote and act in the Senate of Pennsylvania, that no citizen who may vote for me shall ever have occasion for regret. Reform is demanded in legislation and taxation within our Commonwealth. The city of Philadelphia, by its population and by the amount of contributions to the State Treasury, is entitled to a large voice in the legislative councils.

Intelligent observers believe that many of the present errors can be corrected, and that the Constisution of the Commonwealth should be returned to the people for revision, and for the addition of such wise improvements as are demanded by the present age.

We are enjoying the benefits of improved science and of improved machinery in the material arts, and the people have a right to enjoy similar privileges in the art of self-government. I refer to these matters now because they belong to the present issues, and because, if selected, I shall endeavor, without fear, favor or affection, to advocate fair measures of reform, and so to direct my course that neither the good old Commonwealth nor any of her citizens may suffer harm by the election of the nominee of this Convention.

Cherishing the principles on which the Democratic party is founded as the true exposition of the Constitution of our fathers; believing that the welfare of the Commonwealth requires the selection of those who will not only enforce and interpret the laws in a fair and impartial manner, but who will enact wise and equitable laws, which will be in consonance with the principles of the fundamental law of the State and of the Union, I shall be prompted in the performance of public duty by a desire to preserve the credit, honor and good order of society.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for this undeserved honor, and I ask you to give me the same generous support during the brief campaign.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Spread the Family Board with Luxuries.

We might cite the authorities by the dozen, to show that Irish Moss or Carrageen (from which the celebrated Sea Moss Farine is made) has long been considered a valuable species of nourishment for the sick—light, digestible, anti-febrile, restorative and fattening. This is what eminent men have said of Irish Moss as it *was*—only half purified, and comparatively unconcentrated. The new article (Sea Moss Firine)—which, by the magic of science, has suddenly sprung, pure and perfected, from an old matrix, like Minerva from the bed of Jove—takes a far wider range. To us it is to reduce the expense of living, to spread the family board with luxuries costing less than common fare, and largely to increase that variety in food which is said to be essential to health. It is quickly prepared (ten minutes sufficing to produce a custard or pudding), we think no one who has once become acquainted with its properties will be likely to ever abandon it as an article of diet.

Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue,

132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., can detect the most complicated diseases by ocular, chemical and microscopic examination of the urine. They cure the worst maladies known. Several persons from this county have obtained relief at their hands. One says:

November 3, 1870.

Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue.

I am much better. I can walk five or six miles with ease. Before taking your medicine I could not walk half a mile. Send me more medicine. Yours,

Another says:

November 5, 1870.

Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue.

Send me another supply of medicine. The last you sent done me more good than all the medicine I have yet taken. It stirred me up pretty lively sometimes, as for the pills, they are doing their k.

And another writes:

November 10, 1870.

Drs. . & T. L, Oldshue.

I am well satisfied with the medicine sent me. I am much better, and de to remain under your treatment.

Yours, truly,

5-1td&w

Ever offered in Sewing Machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already one established. For terms, circulars, samples of work, &c., address the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
no24-1m No. 49 Sixth st., Pittsburg.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The only real and positive Cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded. Only Ten purely vegetable pills. Cure in from two to four days. No exposure or trouble. Male packages $2; Female, $3. Sent by mail.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

Is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, and all diseases of the blood and skin. As a remedy for Syphilis, it is positive. Physicians, by the use of this remedy, can will permanently cure this dreadful disease. Stop, then, the use of the lancet, painting and caustic, which have always failed, and use a remedy that will leave your patients with sound bodies. $1.25 a bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 MARKET STREET, Agent,
DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia, proprietors.

HUMPHREEY'S

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of

PATENT MEDICINES,

SPONGES, SOAPS and TOILET ARTICLES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at

ROSENBACH'S

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

nov22 140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no10:d&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseat "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS

-IN-

Dress Goods!

VELVETEENS

AND PLAIDS

Job Lots From Auction,

CHEAP.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. apdw

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
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Dr. D. PETERSON,

CHIROPODIST,

Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, Without Bleeding or Causing Soreness. Ingrowth Nails Split, Bruised or Crooked Toe Joints Treated Successfully.

Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.

OFFICE, 49 SIXTH STREET,

(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 6 P. M.

LADIES' HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1yw

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. my4:TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state; nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If it is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1. in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

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may14:1yw

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
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WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-n.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

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AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-n.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFFLICted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
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ROBBIN'S PECTORAL TROCHES.
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The best and Cheapest preparations for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs.

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N. B.—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all hours.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovarits, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamennorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accomodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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FOR SALE BY DIECK & LEFSTROM, REALESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $11,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIECKS & LEFSTROM,
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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its Conservative part, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

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BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associationg
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. u16.6mw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Wearening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Calorific and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLINGS, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak watery*, incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medicines that enfeebles the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excrutiating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for fifty cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE!
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the apart or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTRY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAYS READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys, and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chonologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

TOURS, December 1.—It is announced that General Ducrot, with one hundred thousand men made a

GREAT SORTIE FROM PARIS

Yesterday, and crossed the river Marne The movement was completely successful. Details of the action are momentarily expected.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

LONDON, December 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Versailles sends the following singular rumor: Turkey not being disposed to resent the note of Russia, Bismarck is favorable to England obtaining a protectorate over the Suez Canal, in consideration of which, England's own road to India being thus rendered secure, Russia may do what she pleases with Turkey. This is another blow aimed at France.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The *Herald's* London special correspondent telegraphs that last night the cannonading against the Germans on the south and west of Paris, was a feint to distract attention from a serious sortie on the Saxons and Wurtemburghers.

IMPORTANT FRENCH VICTORIES.

The following dispatch has been received here from Nuits, in the Department of Cote D'Or, dated yesterday: An engagement occurred at Gonilly, to-day, between a body of francs-tireurs, from the Department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and a Prussian column. The latter was well supplied with artillery. In the afternoon the fight was extended to the village of Nuits, where the francs-tireurs were supported by Garde Mobiles from the Vosges, who came up from Beaune. The French were successful. The Prussian loss was severe, their dead strewing the roads in all directions. Fifteen prisoners were taken by the French.

The following dispatches from Vendome, in the Department of the Loir-Et-Cher, dated yesterday has just been given to the public here: The Prussians have evacuated this city, as well as Blois, Chateau Dun, and Chateau-Sur-Loire. To-day, they twice assaulted Mezieres, and were repulsed. The fight lasted nine hours. The French captured one officer and three hundred and forty-five men. The French loss was small. The morale of the army is excellent,

LONDON, December 1.—It is said that the

PARIS SAVED—PALLADINES AND TROCHU FORM A JUNCTION.

LONDON, December 2.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Tours, dated the 1st, says: The Army of the Loire has effected a junction with General Trochu's forces from Paris. The Germans under Prince Frederick Charles are retiring before the united armies.

It is said that Trochu has with him outside the walls three hundred cannon.

(World Special.)

LONDON, December 2.—The German losses in the sorties on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were 157 officers and 5,800 men in killed and wounded. The French osses are partially ascertained to have been 3,400. Additional reports will swell the number of French losses.

A dispatch received at Tours says: General Vinoy, with the First Corps, got wholly

THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES

On the south, and effected a junction with a portion of D'Aurelles' forces advancing from the southwest.

GERMAN SUCCESSES AROUND PARIS

BERLIN, December 2.—King William telegraphs the following to the Queen:

VERSAILLES, November 30.—The Sixth corps yesterday repulsed a sortie near L'Hoy, on the south of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken and several hundred dead and wounded left on the field. The French also made sorties on the positions of the Wurtembergers and Saxons at Bonnail, Champigny and Villiers, to the east and southeast of Paris. The positions were taken by the French, but subsequently retaken by the Prussians. At the same time sorties were made at the north and west, and at St. Dennis, against the Fourth corps and Guards. The French were repulsed and driven back behind their works in all cases. I remained at Versailles, as it was a central point. WILHELM.

BERLIN, December 2.—The following dispatch from Gen. De Trimpsing, commander of the Seventh Prussian Corps, just received, and dated Thursday, says: A great sortie occurred yesterday. The French moved out against the Prussians and Wurtembergers early in the morning, suyported by a heavy cannonade of their forts.

Gens. Trochu and Ducrot commanded, leading one hundred and twenty thousand men. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the French were repulsed by the Sixth corps, and retired subsequently at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Wurtembergers, who had been reinforced by cavalry and artillery, were attacked by the French. The latter were again defeated. The German losses were trifling.

GEN. TROCHU MAKES A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM PARIS—THE PRUSSIAN CORDON BROKEN.

LONDON, December 2.—Dispatches from Paris, dated November 30th, say the operations by the French commenced yesterday, at different points around the city. General Ducrot, with a large force, moved out of Paris and occupied Montvielers, which, however, he was soon compelled to evacuate. The heaviest of the fighting was done at Champigny, Brie, Villiers and Sur Marne.

The French are now renewing the attack in the south.

A dispatch from Tours, dated Thursday, December 1, says: News of the successful sorties around Paris, has caused the most indescribable excitement.

LAVAL, December 2.—Gambetta ha publicly announced that the Army of the Loire has successfully resisted the attack on the left and right wings, and is now moving forward. Gambetta continues:

"VITORY NOW FAVORS THE FRENCH."

"Te Deums" are being chanted here and at Tours.

The city is over-rejoiced with dispatches from Gambetta announcing great success at Paris, where sorties were made in force, defeating the Prussians along the whole line. The line of battle was many miles in extent. A great number of prisoners and cannon have been captured by the French. The corps were commanded by Trochu, Ducrot and Vinoy.

Gambetta, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the evacuation of Amiens by the Prussians, who hastily started for Paris to reinforce the German army.

The battles at Paris began on Tuesday, the 29th inst., and at last accounts the garrison remained outside, in the positions they had captured from the Prussians.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs the full

TEXT OF GOSTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY

to Earl Granville, which contains but little that has not been touched on by the regular cable dispatches. Russia declines as is already known, to discuss the propriety of her former note, or to call any precedent or cite any example, as such controversy would in no way promote the good understanding which is desired. After referring to the invariable failure of all the attempts made at different times to assemble the powers in a general conference with a view to remove the causes of the difficulty which disturbed the general peace, Gortschakoff continues: The crisis, and absence of a regular government in France, postpones still further the possibility of such an agreement. Meanwhile the position in which the treaty left Russia has become more and more intolerable. Earl Granville will agree that the Europe of to-day is very far from being the Europe which signed the treaty of 1856. It was impossible that Russia should agree to remain the only power bound indefinitely to an arrangement which is as onerous as it was at the time when it was concluded. It became daily weaker in its guarantees. Our august Minister has too deep a sense of what he owes to his country to force it to submit any longer to an obligation against which national sentiment protests. We cannot admit that abrogation of a purely theoretical principal, not followed by its immediate application, and which visibly restores to Russia a right of which no good power could consent to be deprived, ought to be considered as a menace to peace, nor that in avoiding one point of the treaty of 1856 the abrogation of all is implied. The Imperial Cabinet never had any such intention; on the contrary, our communication of October 19th declared in the most explicit terms that his Majesty, the Emperor, maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, and that he is ready to come to an agreement with the signatory powers of that treaty. He also confirms its general stipulations, or to renew them, or substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the equilibrium of Europe. There seems, then, to be no reason why the Cabinet of London should not, if it please, enter into an explanation with the signatories of the treaty of '56. For our part we are ready for any deliberation having for its object the settlement of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East.

We are persuaded that fresh guarantees would be found in the removal of the permanent cause of irritation existing between the Powers which are most directly interested. Their mutual relations would be more firmly established on the basis of a good and solid understanding You are desired, Monsieur Le Baron, to read this dispatch and leave a copy with him The principal Secretary of State of Her Brittanic Majesty, has expressed to us the regret that he would feel if this dissension should disturb the harmony the Queen has endeavored to maintain between the two countries.

Be good enough to express to His Excellency how entirely this regret would be shared by the Imperial Cabinet. We believe that the friendship between the two governments is essentially useful to the two countries, as well as to the world. It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen this friendship during late years grow more and more close and cordial. The grave circumstances in which we find ourselves at this moment seem to us to make it more desirable than ever.

[Signed.] GORTSCHAKOFF.

DEFEAT OF A FRENCH CORPS.

LONDON, December 3.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following report: Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bozeches les-Hautes. After a hard fight of fifteen hours, the French army corps was defeated and driven back to Arthenay. The Sixteenth French army corps was driven beyond Luiginey. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss was considerable. Our loss is unknown, but was much smaller than the enemy's.

LONDON, December 4—5 A. M.—The fighting at Brie on Friday was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts, but at three in the afternoon the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. The French wounded who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers refuse the offer to be sent back to Paris.

THE GERMAN LEADERS ARE LOSING MUCH CONFIDENCE

in consequence of the recent military events.

Prince George, of Saxony, in a dispatch to the King of Saxony, states that Brie and Champigny have been recaptured, although the French brought heavy masses into action. He admits that the Saxons suffered grievously.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE ADVANCING.

LONDON, December 4.—The movement of the Army of the Loire continues, and there are frequent encounters all along the line of advance without marked advantage on either side. In one of them General Zounis was wounded and General Fallen taken prisoner. This checked, momentarily, the advance of the Seventeenth corps, which, however, held its position. The morale of the troops is excellent and the French are confident of success. A second attack was made on Autun by the Prussians and was repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants.

The enemy continue their retreat from the North.

THE GERMANS EVACUATE AMIENS IN HASTE.

LILLE, December 4.—The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans is confirmed. The enemy, as they retreated, blew up the bridge between Alber and Acheux, to protect their retreat. Nothing has since been heard of General Manteuffel, and there is little doubt that he has abandoned his march north, and is hastening with his force to Paris.

(World Special.)

THE FRENCH SUCCESSFUL EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, December 3.—A special dispatch from Brussels to-day says: The Germans yesterday made a desperate effort to drive Ducrot's army, which held all the villages on the east bank of the Marne from Noisy le Grand to Ormesson, back across the river. For that purpose at daylight yesterday the Twenty-eighth army corps, under the Duke of Saxony, and a division of Wurtemburgers, sixty thousand in all, made a furious assault in four columns, advancing on the French position at Brie and Champigny from the east, northeast and southeast. Ducrot withdrew within the peninsula formed by a curve of the Marne directly opposite Bois de Vincennes, thus covering his flanks by the stream. As the Germans advanced to the attack they were met by a terrible fire from forts Nogent and Rosny and the redoubt Arlon. The slaughter was fearful. The German troops wavered, but were soon rallied by their officers who were themselves shot down in great numbers. The first brigade of the second division (Saxon troops) lost all their officers. At noon a large column of fresh troops from Paris crossed the bridges near Brie and

DROVE THE GERMANS

Some distance eastward. At three o'clock firing ceased, the French retiring near the east bank of the river and not re-crossing it, but holding all the bridges. Losses on both sides were very large. The German losses were greatest on account of their sustaining the fire of the forts and attacking the French in their chosen position.

TOURS, December 3.—A balloon from Paris descended near Lemons. It left that city on the 1st instant, and brings the following news: The French troops kept the positions they took in the sorties on the 29th and 30th, and were preparing to vigorously prosecute offensive movements. General Vinoy had a position greatly in advance of General Ducrot. The latter was stopped, owing to a sudden rise in the river, brought about by the Prussians breaking away a dam, and not on account of any resistance offered by the Prussians. The Prussians re-took Champigny, but the French again took it. The Prussians, and not the French, demanded a truce to bury their dead. The Army of the Loire made a successful forward movement to-day. All railways in this part of the country have ceased temporarily to take passengers, owing to the enormous movement of troops.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

MADRID, December 2.—Senor Morne, Colonial Minister, has been appointed Minister of Finance ad interim, in place of Figuerstia, resigned. Signor Morne retains the Ministry of the Colonies.

THE KING-MAKERS WELCOMED.

FLORENCE, December 3.—The deputation of the Spanish government and the Cortes, to tender the crown of Spain to Duke Aosta, arrived here to-day, and was received with unusual demonstrations of welcome.

ANOTHER TOBACCO RING.

BUCHAREST, December 3.—The reports of the Minister of Finance states that the floating debt has been extinguished and that the bill creating a tobacco monopoly will be submitted.

OPERATIONS AT A STAND STILL.

TOURS, December 4.—The Government makes the following announcement: The Army of the Loire has discontinued a forward movement owing to the resistance of the enemy, who has concentrated large masses of troops between Pithiers, Arthenay and Angerville. The army occupies strongly intrenched positions in which it will remain for the present, postponing an advance until a better opportunity is offered. In the meanwhile, Gen. Ducrot with the army he led out of Paris, is disengaged and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the masses of the enemy which it was supposed were going to meet him, but which were really retained north of Orleans.

[Signed.] GAMBETTA.

WAR NOTES.

The marching of troops through Tours on their way to the front is incessant. The weather is intensely cold.

Duping has been appointed Director General of the Engineering Bureau.

The Generals in Algeria have been ordered to the southern frontier of the colony to prevent incursions of the native tribes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Special to The Post.]

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., December 4.

A fire broke out between three and four o'clock this morning, in Lawrenceburg. From the best information it originated in the rear of the Linden billiard building, the lower part of which was occupied as a dry goods store, a clothing store and a cigar store. It burned rapidly and in a short time a large portion of the town was in ashes, including the Revere House, Butler House, Florence Hotel, New York Hotel, Adams & Fosters' Store, Churchlaw's Grocery, Oil City Clothing Store, Levine & Co's Cigar Store, Ehrlich's Variety Store, Wann's Liquor Store, Reed & Hazen's Drug Store, Mrs. McCleavy's Millinery Store, Addinger's Grocery, Grau's Saloon, Grau's Meat Market, Herby's Shoe Store, Porter's Billiard Room, Etsel & Knittles' Shoe Store, Mrs. Ayers' Millinery Store, Kats' Shoe Store, Phillips & Reiber's Shoe Store, School House, Ayers jewelry store. Among the dwellings burned are Mc'Brids's, Grau's, Hockenberg's, Fullerton's and Grabbs's. Twenty or thirty families are left houseless. The Legal Tender oil well and one hundred barrels of oil of the Independent oil well were destroyed. The loss will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars. So far as ascertained, it is believed to be the work of an incendiary. K.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,943,732,160 00
Interest	40,654,451 00
Interest in lawful money	50,728,000 10
Interest	254,364 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	3,341,087 00
Interest	488,503 00
Debt bearing no interest	411,531,857 00
Total amount outstanding	2,418,673,044 00
Total interest	41,467,318 00
Total debt, principal and interest to date including interest due and unpaid	2,460,140,363 00
Amount in the Treasury	125,821,868 00
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,341,784,355 00
Decrease of debt during past month	1,475,800 00
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	104,019,992 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money and amount outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	161,547 080 00
Interest paid by United States	8,815,345 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,417,446 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	6,397,851 00
Customs receipts from 12th to 19th November, inclusive, at New York	2,057,119 00
Boston	341,901 00
Philadelphia	48,423 00
San Francisco	118,954 00

The Treasury Department now prints four thousand copies of the Public Debt Statement in German, and two hundred thousand copies in English.

Prominent bankers and brokers at home and abroad are regularly supplied with copies of the Debt Statement. The Statement has heretofore been telegraphed to Europe. The present interruption in Atlantic cables has temporarily interferred with the arrangements.

PAYMENTS MADE ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The statement prepared by the United States Treasurer for private information shows that the Government has paid of the bonded debt alone from March 11, 1869, to November 11, 1870, in principal, interest and premium, $182,942,787, equal to $333,857 per day. The total premium paid has been $21,317,400, and the interest $2,035,546, on the purchase of $159,580,750 of United States bonds since the 11th of March, 1869, on which day the Secretary of the Treasury made his first purchase for the sinking fund.

The total of the estimate for the year ending June 30th, 1871, was $298,516,732. The amount appropriated for the year was $272 308 397.

The total of the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1872, as prepared by Secretary Boutwell, to be submitted to Congress, is $289,272,385. The estimates are exclusive of all unexpended balances which amounted on the 20th of June last to $80,000,000,000, and which are rendered unavailable by the 5th Section of the Act of July 12th, 1870. Had these balances remained available the present estimates would probably have been between forty and 350,000,000,000 below the present figures.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The annual session of the grand National Council of the Union League of America will be held December 14, at the room of the National Union Club, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, will preside, and delegations from all sections of the country are expected to be present.

POLITICAL MUDDLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election for a United States Senator from South Carolina, takes place on Tuesday next, and it is believed here that the contest has narrowed down to between Senator Robertson, the present incumbent, and Chief Justice Moses, with the chances rather favorable to the latter. By a by-law the Legislature is compelled to vote on Tuesday next and each day succeeding until the Senator is elected, but the contest will occupy several days. The vote will be taken without the result, and the Legislature will adjourn from day to day to permit the rival candidates to caucus. Governor Scott is thought to favor the re-election of Senator Robertson, but a liberal expenditure of money will be required to effect this end. Chief Justice Moses is represented by his son, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives, which gives him an inside advantage.

The contest between Cowen and Delarge, the colored member from the Second District, will be a bitter one. Subpœnass have been served, and testimony will be taken as soon as practicable. The investigation will develop some curious revelations in regard to election matters in South Carolina, and show a strange record of legislation.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A notable letter, written by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, our ex-Minister to the Court of Great Britain, in answer to certain inquiries put by the President of an insurance company in regard to the tender of our claims against the British Government, on account of the depredations of the rebel cruiser, Alabama, is published. Johnson estimates that these claims will amount to $13,000,000, and advises the seekers after indemnity to withdraw their demands from the United States Government, and appeal to the Government of Great Britain for indemnity.

INDUSTRIAL.

A General Strike of the Crispins Announced for Monday.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 2.—At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union, this evening, one of the Knights of St. Crispin stated that the joint Council of their body had been in session during the week, and taken steps toward preparing for a general strike of the trade on Monday next. He said that their employers had resolved to break up Crispinism. One of them was now building a factory for the reception of Chinamen, and soon Coolie labor would be largely employed.

POLITICAL.

Radical Mayoralty Nominations.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BOSTON, December 2.—At a meeting of Republican ward and city committees, held this evening, George Carpenter was nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor at the coming election.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 2.—Charles O. Capin was nominated by the Republicans, to-night, for Mayor.

The total judgments rendered in the United States Court in Cincinnati last week against Dr. Brown and others, on transportation bonds amount to over forty-eight thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA.

Watt's Successor Nominated.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

Special to The Post.]

The nomination of Robert P. Decker, in the First Senatorial District, is looked in as a sure presage of victory. It was well known that two powerful interests (the Randall and McGrath) were at work here to secure their favorite man. McGrath declaring that no man in whom he had not the most inplicit confindence could be elected, if nominated, and Randall declaring that no man that was not his friend should be nominated. A compromise was effected and Mr. Deckert's nomination made unaminous. He was serenaded this evening, speches were made by Lewis C. Cassidy and others. McGrath and Randall are both confident that he will be elected. J.

CUBA.

Resignation of Captain General De Rodas.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

HAVANA, December 2.—The government yesterday accepted the resignation of Captain General De Rodas, which had been repeatedly tendered. Gen. De Rodas will sail for Spain about the 20th inst., Gen. Valmaseda taking his place temporarily. No successor has been appointed, and it is not known who will be sent out from Spain.

POLITICAL.

R. P. Deckert the Democratic Nominee in the First Senatorial District—Radical Majority in Louisiana—Cadet-Broker Whittemore Receives New Honors from His Negro Constituents.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Robert P. Deckert has been nominated by the First District Democratic Convention for Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. Watt. The election will take place on the 20th of December.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The Republican majority in the State of Louisiana is 24,643.

Hon. B. F. Whittemore is elected to the State Senate of South Carolina, and is made Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—It is asserted that Governor Warmouth will visit Washington to effect the removal os P. M. Lowell, Marshal Packard and Assessor Joubert, who, with Lieutenant Governor Dunn, stand in the way of the Governor's schemes.

ALABAMA.

The Legislative Dead-Lock Unbroken—Smith and Bingham Reprobated by Their Own Party—Masonic—The State Fair.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MONTGOMERY, December 1.—The House of Representatives met to-day and transacted considerable business. There was no session of the Senate. A delegation from Madison county, consisting of Republican Senators and their Democratic representatives, have telegraphed to their constituents that the law has been complied with and call for meetings irrespective of party, to denounce the action of Smith and Bingham.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Alabama will hold their annual session in this city next week, commencing on Monday.

MOBILE, December 1.—Horses are arriving daily to contend for the premiums at the Fair. The city is fast filling up with strangers and the Fair promises to be a great success.

THE FAR WEST.

Cattle Shipments—Extensive Sales of Land—Masonic Temple Projected—The Weather.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OMAHA, December 2.—Cattle shipments from the West continue lively; fifteen car loads went east to-day.

The foundation walls on the new Custom House and Postoffice are now above ground and almost completed.

The National Land Company, of Colorado, are selling their lands off rapidly. Their sales on Wednesday amounted to two thousand acres.

A Masonic Temple, to cost from $75,000 to $100,000 is to be erected in Denver Colorado, next season.

The weather throughout the Western States and Territories is reported fine. Only a slight fall of snow in some places is reported.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., December 2.—The grand jury found seven indictments against Jno. Speer, a defaulting ex-Collector of Internal Revenue of this State, and five against each of his deputies, Barreckland and Vanhorn. One of the indictments against Speer was for perjury.

HEARTRENDING DISASTER.

An Old Pennsylvanian, His Wife and Two Children Burned to Death.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

HARRISBURG, Pa., December 4.—A fire near Markleyville totally destroyed the dwelling house of John P. Boyer. Mr. Boyer, his wife and two children, a boy and girl, aged twelve and fourteen, were burnt to death. The surviving son, Thomas, escaped by jumping from the window in his night clothes.

[Mr. Boyer was a brother of Hon. Markley Boyer, the able member of Congress from the Montgomery district in this State, and was a man of more than ordinary ability. His younger brother, Bassler Boyer, is an attorney at Lebanon, Pa., and has been for three years the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and a member of the State Central Committee The fearful manner of their death will send a thrill of horror through the entire community.—ED.]

A STRANGE STORY.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 4.—The city of Elgin, some forty miles west of Chicago, is greatly excited by the appearance of a strange disease in that vicinity. The first case known, which terminated fatally on Friday last, was as follows. On Friday week Mrs. C. W. Daniels, a lady twenty-two years of age, who was married two years ago, and gave birth to a child eleven months since, was prostrated by what seemed at first to be premonitory symptoms of typhoid fever. She had not been very well for some time previous, but nothing serious was anticipated until Sunday, when she was

COMPELLED TO TAKE TO HER BED

And place herself under medical treatment. She complained of pains in her bones and soreness in her flesh. Nothing very unusual, however, was observed until Sunday morning, when the milk from her breast attracted attention by its dark color. It looked like the wastings of an ink bottle. Submitting the milk to a microscopic examination, it was found to contain

IMMENSE NUMBERS OF ANIMALCULÆ

Different in size and shape from any human parasite of which the attending physician had ever seen or heard. They seemed to be somewhat hexagonal in form, longer one way than the other,. They did not seem to have any head, but were evidently alive, judging from the manner in which they moved about. Their size was estimated by the doctor to vary from the hundred thousandth to the five hundred thousandth of an inch in diameter. The former power being required to make the insect visible. They were

NOT TRICHINA,

As the Doctor was well acquainted with that form of parasite, and this new kind was much smaller and of an entirely different shape. Authorities were searched, but none of them gave any clue by which they could be identified, and the Doctor and those with whom he consulted were compelled to believe that they had discovered a new species of human parasite. In the meantime

THE PATIENT GREW WORSE,

She suffered terribly and complained of soreness all over her body. Nothing could be done to relieve her. She could not bear a bath and could hardly bear to be touched, She lingered in agony until the afternoon at one o'clock, when she died. There was some reason at first to believe that the parasites were the product of

SOME DISEASE OF THE BREAST,

And were confined to that locality. The doctor determined to test the matter, and anticipating her death, he was prepared to do so. Five minutes after life was extinct, and while the body was still warm, he

MADE AN INCISSION

In the calf of the leg, and drawing the lancet examined the moisture which covered it. He found three of the parasites, only one of which was alive. They were similar in all respects to those found in the fluid taken from the breast. He then dissected the tibialis arteris muscle of the leg, including a small portion of the surrounding flesh. The muscle presented a granular appearance, as if

COVERED WITH GRAINS OF SAND.

These grains, the doctor assures, were parasites. The investigations were conducted by Dr. Clark, assisted by Dr. Tyrrell, and neither of them, nor any of the faculty who have been asked their opinion, are able to explain the presence of what they regard as parasitical phenomena. A further examination of the muscle will be made, and it is expected that some light will be shed upon what is now a mystery. The physicians think that

THE PARASITES HASTENED DEATH,

If they were not the immediate cause. While some of the symptoms of typhoid remained to the end, they were aggravated The pains and soreness and throbbing, especially, and death come sooner and more suddenly than in cases of unmistaken typhoid. The baby had been pining for some time before his mother took sick, but as soon as he was weaned he recovered his health, and is now more robust than ever. He was not weaned until his mother was confined to her bed. The doctor reports that he examined the child's blood which was perfectly healthy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at 111⅛.

Mr. A. T. Stewart on Saturday bought at auction St. Ann's Catholic Church, on Eighth, near Fourth avenue, New York, for $30,000.

The damage to the East river caisson amounts to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The water will be pumped ont and operations resumed as usual on Tuesday morning.

The announcement that the Louisville canal will be opened next Wednesday, though several days may intervene before boats may pass, is received with great satisfaction.

The Catholics of New York, through their Bishops and Archbishop, have framed an address of sympathy to the Pope, embodying the strong protest of the clergy and laity against the occupation, recently, of the King of Italy.

The Ottawa papers of Saturday morning, contain an advertisement inviting all the members of the great clan of Campbell in the country to unite with their fellow clansmen in Scotland, for the purpose of presenting a wedding gift to her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, on the occasion of her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne. The Campbells, in all parts of the empire, are invited to contribute to this wedding gift.

On Wednesday last, Louis Dieble, late burgomaster of the town of Kattemitz, in Prussia, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers, of Baltimore, charged with being a fugitive from justice, having embezzled the public money of that town, about $15,000, and escaped to the United States. The result of the examination was his being remanded to jail, subject to the order of the Prussian consul at Baltimore under the extradition treaty with Prussia. He confessed the embezzlment at the hearing before the Commissioner.

A correspondent telegraphs from Washington says Admiral Porter has no recollection whatever of ever writing any such letter as that published in two New York city journals on Saturday morning over his signature. He pronounces the letter a forgery, and denies having ever given utterance to any sentiments reflecting against General Grant. His private journal, kept during the war, which will be published by permission of the Admiral, shows the character of the intercourse between Porter and Grant, and the high opinion recorded at the time, which the Admiral entertained of the General.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

POSTPONED.

LONDON, December 6.—The introduction of the Prussian loan on the market here has been deferred.

On the night of the third

GEN. DUCROT

bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken about four hundred prisoners.

TOURS, December 6.—Official reports of

THE BATTLES NEAR ORLEANS

show that the Prussians attacked each corps d'armee separately in greater force, thus repulsing the left of the Army of the Loire, and turning Orleans so as to render the evacuation of the town necessary.

M. Gambetta has issued

A CIRCULAR

to Prefects, saying that the situation of the army is good. Heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving, and a forward movement will soon be resumed. The opposition are attempting to circulate false rumors to discourage and demoralize, but their assertions may be confidently denied.

PRUSSIAN PREFECTS

In Departments occupied by invaders have issued decrees that all men between the ages of eighteen and forty years shall be considered prisoners of war, and they will be shot if they attempt to escape. In spite of this decree, great numbers manage to escape to the French lines, aided by the people, where they enlist in the French ranks.

A great number of citizens have left Tours, fearing an attack by the Prussians. The most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, thus far, has evinced no intention of leaving.

LONDON, December 6.—10 A. M.—The transmission of the

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

And Boutwell's report eastward is just concluded and the cable lines will now be able to accommodate other business.

KING WILLIAM URGED TO ASSUME THE IMPERIAL DIADEM.

MUNICH, December 6.—The King of Bavaria has sent a note to King William, inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The assent of the authorities in other States is also expected.

World Special.

A FRENCH CORPS OVERWHELMED—THE SITUATION.

TOURS, December 5.—In the engagement of the 3d, at Patay, 20,000 French held their ground against 60,000 of Prince Frederick Charles' army, but were cut to pieces by the shells of the enemy. The German artillery was served with fearful and overwhelming effect. The Papal Zouaves fought with superhuman bravery but nearly all were killed.

THE SOUTH.

Probable Impeachment of Governor Holden, of North Carolina—A Democratic Member Unseated in the Alabama Legislature—Mr. Goldthwaite, Democrat, Elected United States Senator from Alabama—The Administrative Dead-lock in That State Likely to be Settled by the Courts.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 7.—It is eported here that within two days the House of Representatives will adopt a esolution, sending a message to the Bar of the Senate to demand the impeachment of Governor Holden.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 7. Yesterday in the House of the Alabama Legislature Mr. Forester was seated, and Mr. Davis the sitting member unseated, Forester having a certificate of election. The latter is a Republican and Davis a Democrat. Davis will probably regain his seat by contest as he received a majority of the votes cast.

In the joint convention to-day for the election of United States Senator, Mr. Goldthwaite Democrat, received sixty-five votes; Mr. Warner Republican, fifty; and Mr. Haralson Republican fourteen; Mr. Goldthwaite having received one majority of all the votes was declared elected for the term of six years from March next. Mr. Goldthwaite has been Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts and is an able lawyer. He has been a citizen of Montgomery for over forty years and the people are greatly rejoiced at his election.

This morning in the Circuit Court Judge Smith summoned W. N. Smith, who still holds the Executive Chamber, to appear before him this afternoon and show cause for withholding his books and papers and State documents from Lindsay, who has formally demanded them.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—The contest for the United States Senatorship was decided to-day in the Legislature at Columbia, by the election of Senator Robertson. The vote stood—Robertson, 83; Butler, Democrat, 31; Moses, 22, and Cardoza, colored, 11.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Another Failure of Radical Bayonets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

AUGUSTA, GA., December 7.—The municipal election took place to-day, and passed off quietly. The Democrats elected their Mayor by about eight hundred majority and their Council. Troops were sent from Atlanta, and stationed near the polls, but did not interfere with the election. The Democracts are having a grand rejoicing and illumination to-night.

The health officers discovered six new cases of small-pox in the Eastern District of New York, on Tuesday, and one in the Western District.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1870.

The opening of the third session of the Forty-first Congress was attended with the usual pleasant greetings between members resident and visitors. Washington turned out in great numbers to witness the scene. The galleries and corridors of the Senate and House were crowded with spectators.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon by the VICE PRESIDENT. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats. The usual Committee was appointed to act with a Committee from the House, and inform the President of the readiness of the Senate to transact business.

After prayer by the chaplain, Mr. William Windom, of Minnesota, was qualified, and took his seat for the unexpired term of Senator Morton, from that State, deceased.

Several bills and resolutions were introduced and temporarily laid on the table, among which were the following:

By Mr. E. EDMUNDS, a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, urging the payment of the balance of war claims due that State from the general Government.

By Mr. KELLOGG, for the removal of political disabilities.

By Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY, for the immediate repeal of all laws for the collection of income or any tax of that nature after the first of January next.

By Mr. SUMNER, a bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency; strengthen the Reserves of National Banks, and promote a return to specie payment.

Mr. SHERMAN made an ineffectual effort to get up a bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio, referring to the reception of the votes of the inmates of the Soldiers' Asylum.

At half-past one o'clock the President's message was received, and the next hour occupied in its reading by the Secretary. It was then ordered to be printed.

At 2.35 the Senate adjourned.

House.

The House was called to order by the Speaker, Mr. BLAINE.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler.

The roll of the members was then called. One hundred and seventy-three members answered to their names. Excuses were made for Messrs. Kerr, of Indiana, and Calkin, of New York, who were detained at home by severe illness.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK a committee was appointed to join a like committee of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make.

Messrs. Schenck, Allison, and Porter were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. SYPHER was sworn in as member from the First District of Louisiana, and Mr. Dixon from the Second District of North Carolina.

Mr. DUKE, after an unsuccessful effort on the part of Messrs. Schenck and Platt to have his credentials referred to the Committee on Elections, was called upon to take the oath as member from the Fifth District of Virginia, but was not present.

The House at 1 o'clock took a recess till 1:45, awaiting the reception of the President's message.

The recess having expired, Mr. DUKE, member elect from Virginia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

The President's Message was then delivered, and Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, proceeded to read it. The conclusion of the message was received with applause on the floor and galleries. The Message was ordered printed.

The Treasury report was presented and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill to supply the omission in the last Indian Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. DAWES and passed.

The House then at 3 o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

Senate.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN to authorize the election of delegates to Congress from the Indian Territory.

By Mr. SCOTT to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after December 31, 1869.

By Mr. FENTON, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue to use in the postal service the patented device for post marking, and the more effectual cancellation of postal stamps.

A resolution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, and adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada.

In order to complete the informal revision of standing committees the Senate, at 12:30, adjourned.

House.

Messrs. F. MORAY, of Louisiana, C. H. HOLMES, of New York, and U. P. WOLFE, of Iowa, members elected to fill vacancies, presented themselves and took the oath.

The bill, passed by the Senate at the last session, extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river, or lake, to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield, came up under the regular order of business this morning. It extends the terms of the grant for seven years from the 1st of May, 1869, provided that thirty miles be completed within eighteen months, and thirty miles every year thereafter.

The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota.

The bill was further explained and advocated by Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, who stated, in reply to the questions of Mr. Welker, that the length of the road originally was three hundred and fifty miles. Nearly two hundred miles were already completed and in running order; the remainder was under contract, and that the quantity of land was required to be about one million of acres.

Mr. WOOD opposed the bill declaring it to be but a continuation of the swindling system, by which the public lands had been given away to private corporations.

Mr. JULIAN desired to have the bill amended so as to exclude timber lands from the grant.

Mr. LAWRENCE desired to have coal and iron lands excluded, and to require the Railroad Company to sell the land to actual settlers only, and in quantities not exceeding a quarter section, and at not more than $2 50 per acre.

Mr. WILSON agreed that it was now admitted that the public lands should go to actual settlers. Congress should adopt that policy, which would prove most advantageous to settlers, and that was the opening of communications by Railroads.

After further discussion the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill to repeal the Income Tax, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Similar bills were introduced by Messrs. KELLOGG and MYERS.

A resolution for a new drawing for seats was offered by Mr. HILES and tabled by a vote of 92 to 82.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. JONES, of Ky., for the erection of United States Court rooms, Revenue offices, and a Postoffice at Covington, Ky.

By Mr. SARGENT—Making appropriations for Government buildings at San Francisco.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce and put upon passage a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy; the former at once, and the latter when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. HALE objected.

Mr. LOGAN thereupon gave notice that he would move on Monday next to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE. Calling on the President for information as to the stationing of Federal troops at Montgomery, Ala., to prevent the Governor elect from taking possession and entering on the duties of his office, and as to the stationing of troops at other places without request of the Legislature or Executive for the purpose of suppressing domestic violence.

By Mr. BARKER—Calling for the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Poor, from January to June, 1870, relative to the search of American vessels by Spanish authorities. Adopted.

By Mr. HALDEMAN—Instructing the Census Committee to enquire into the complaints as to the accuracy of the late census, and whether the reliability of basis representation is thereby affected. Adopted.

The President's Message was distributed among the several Committees and the House, at a quarter past three o'clock. Adjourned.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

THE wife of George Timby of Vanport, left her husband and family of five small children, on the 14th inst., and her whereabouts has not since been ascertained. Her husband is very much distressed at her absence.

Mrs. Timby is 34 years of age, small in stature, and weighs not quite one hundred pounds. Her hair is dark, and hangs down to her neck; eyes, hazel and full. When she left home she had on a dark calico dress, striped, and wore a nubia on her head.

Any person having any knowledge of Mrs. Timby, will confer a great favor by sending word at once to John H. Purvis, or George Timby, at Beaver, Pa.

Newspapers will confer a favor on the afflicted family by copying this notice.—*Argus.*

BROWN, of the Clarion *Democrat*, has been out on a hunt. A match had been made between a number of aspiring sportsmen, and Brown's side bagged the most game, as follows:

Elephants	000000
Buffaloes	00000
Bears, (grizzly and common)	0000
Deer	000
Panthers	00
Pheasants	4
Ducks	2
Red Squirrels	2
Total	000008

The Greatest Inducements

Ever offered in Sewing Machines to an agent anywhere in a neighborhood where we have not already one established. For terms, circulars, samples of work, &c., address the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
no24 1m No. 49 Sixth st., Pittsburg.

The Excitement.

Is great and still active at the bankrupt sale of N. Whiting & Co., at No. 61 Wood street under Lafayette Hall, and not much wonder either, when we consider the elegant stock of seasonable goods that are literally thrown away. The sale will certainly last but a few days longer, considering the rapidity with which every article is disposed of as it goes under the auctioneer's hammer. Our advice is to one and all to go at once and see for yourselves and be convinced.

A Dialogue in Wall Street.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness.* The wear and tear of speculation invariably tells upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room a few days after the late smash-up in gold. "Do I look panic struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look to trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator. "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my system up with an occasional dose of Plantation Bitters; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman refered to (the initial of whose Christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves and wounderful powers of endurance, prove that it is well-founded.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, December 8, 1870.

REMARKS—Perhaps the near approach of the new year was never met with such an even, unsupplied market. Indeed, Pittsburgh seems to be exempt from the "ups" and "downs" attendant upon trade and commerce in other cities, and on the near approach of yearly settlement day her business men can "wrap the drapery of their couches about them, and lie down to pleasant dreams." The ebb is little or no change in the general markets worthy of special notice, nor will there be until after the new year dawns. Flour—The market still contains an abundant supply, sufficient to meet the wants of the home and local demands, and fill all orders for shipment—receipts since our last, 1,050 barrels. The mills report a good supply of grain, and are making all the flour possible for them to turn out. Prices are steady and unchanged. The same is the case with grain. Groceries are rather more active, though prices remain at firmer figures. Bacon—New cured, we are assured, will make its appearance during the latter part of the week, or early in the next. The generil produce market is abundantly supplied, as is the local markets.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last were: Flour, 1,050 barrels; apples, 3,412 barrels; cheese, 922 boxes; corn, 830 sacks; wheat, 1,750 sacks; barley, 97 sacks; Rye, 125 sacks; Oats, 723 sacks; Butter, 55 packages.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices or demands. The receipts have fallen off, yet there is still an immense supply in the market, all qualities purposes we note sales at $2 50@3 00 for fair to good; $3 25 for fancy lots in a small way.

ONIONS—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at $2 50@3 00 per barrel.

PEARS—The new crop is coming in more freely; we learn of sales at 6@8c per pound.

TURNIPS—Dull with a large stock on hand. We note sales at 45@50c per bushel.

RICE—We can report sales of Carolina at 7¼@8c per pound.

FRUITS—Sales larger: Raisens, $3 50 per box; Valencia do., 16c per pound; currants, 13½c; new prunes, this year's crop, 14½c.

POTATOES—Market firm, particularly for choice Neshannocks. We report sales of prime peaches at $1 00 on track and $1 10 from store.

HONEY—In fair supply with regular sales at 30@35c per lb.

ASHES—The market was devoid of animation. The sales reported include 2 bbls at the following: Reduced, 3½@4c; common, 3½c; Pearls, 9@9½c; Potash, 7@7½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The continued high prices of butter has improved the demand for this description. We note sales at 7½@7¾c per gal.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing but there is still a good demand, particularly for the better descriptions. We are reported sales of fresh roll at 25@30c. Common mixed lots were hard to dispose of, prices are nominal at 20@22c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; buyers are not numerous they take hold sparingly at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

BEESWAX—In moderate supply. We note sales at 30@32c per lb.

BEANS—Dull with an ample supply in the market. We are reported sales at $1 75@2 25 per bush.

CHEESE—In fair supply; we quote factory, Western Reserve at 15½c; in forty, Ohio, 15@15½c; Goshen, 16@16½c; Eastern Goshen, brings 17c.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts have fallen off; the demand, however, no change in prices; we are reported sales from $10; 14@18 per bbl; the latter for Bell Ocean.

CARBON OIL—Market well supplied; standard brands in new barrels, 20@22 in a jobbing way, and 23@24c for small lots.

COAL—Stock ample; sales of anthracite at $5 00 per ton, delivered; bituminous, by the car load.

CIDER—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; sales were reported from $5 to $5 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Market well supplied; prices steady; sales of 100 at 6½c per lb.

FLOUR—We can report a steady trade demand for standard brands of western flour. There is a good local business doing with dealers. The mills have a large share of this trade. The current rates are: Family brands, $6 50@7 00; in bbls; $5 50 in sacks; red wheat fancy $7 75; in bbls; $7 50 in sacks; good brands, $7 25, in bbls; $6, in sacks; choice Iowa dessspring wheat, $6, in bbls; $5 75, in sacks.

POULTRY—The market, containing an ample supply. Sales were made at 7@8c for live, and 9@10c for dressed, varying with the condition of the market. Sales: five chickens at 50c per pair; dressed, 12½c per lb. Turkeys $1 00@1 25 for live, and 16@20c per lb. for dressed.

GRAIN—The market was not a very active one; still, taken as a whole, there was a fair amount of transactions. Wheat steady; the mills pay $1 30@1 40 for Ohio white; $1 10@1 20 for prime red winter. Oats steady; we note sales on wharf and track at 37@38c. Corn steady; we note sales of the principal demand was for new car at 40@50c on wharf and track; old, the stock is pretty much exhausted, and is held at 70@80c. Rye is more active; we can report sales at 85@90c. Barley dull; spring, 85@90c; tall, 95@$1 00 per bushel. Timothy seed steady; sales from wagon at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; prime, $2 25@2 30 per bushel. HOMINY—In good supply; quoted at $5 00@5 00 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, December 8, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not an active one, and dealers continue apart in their views. The result was, we have but few sales to note, and these are at prices that were current on the day previous.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. The following were the asking rates: Spot, 90@95c; December, 90@95c; seller's option, from January to July, 90@95c; buyers' option, same time, 100@105c.

SALES.

2,000 barrels spot.....95c
2,000 barrels December.....95c
2,000 barrels spot.....95c

REFINED.

Market very weak and prices nominal: Spot, 22½@23c; December, 22½c; January and February, 22½c; April, May, June, 23½c; April to July, 24c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—Market inactive; no change from yesterday's prices; 12c being asked for crude, and 23@23½c for refined. 2,000 barrels were sold at 23½c Philadelphia delivery. Trade very slow; prices nominal. Refined, 22½c for spot, and 23½c for the last half of the month. Sales are reported of 1,000 barrels at 23½c.

OIL CITY—The market is quiet; 46 gravity at $4 50 on lower creek, and $4 35 at Oil City; sales of regardless at Oil City have been made this morning, equal to $4 50 per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA—Refined, first half December 23½c; last half do, 23@23½c; January and March, 23½c; March, 23c. Crude, 11@11½c; sales very dull.

CLEVELAND, O.—Market quiet but unchanged. Crude, $4 10 per bbl. Refined, 23½c per gallon.

PLEASANTVILLE—The market is quiet and dull at $2 80.

TIDIOUTE—The market is firm but quiet at $3 20@3 25.

ROUSEVILLE—The market is quiet and dull; buyers offering $3 35 for irrespective, and $3 45 bid freely for gravity.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market quiet; light, $3 30@3 40; heavy, $3 40.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says: On Upper road there is but little oil changing hands at $3 10, many holders not selling at any price. Upon lower creek $3 25@3 30 was bid for regardless; with sellers at $3 30@3 35 for the same, and $3 40@3 45 for gravity; upon the upper creek $3 10 was the bidding and selling price.

SALES.

2,500 bbls upper creek.....$3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 30
5,000 bbls petroleum centre.....3 35
2,000 bbls lower creek.....3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek 46 gravity.....3 40

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, December 8, 1870.

The run of hogs was fair, though not as heavy as for the last three days of the preceeding week. Prices were shade lower, and the stock on hand went off briskly. The prospect for large sales is deemed good for the rest of the week; a heavy run, however, is looked for at an early day, which may cause a decline in prices. Following were the ruling rates at the close of the market: Extra, Philadelphia, $7; good to prime, Philadelphia, $6 90; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $6 80; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 60; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

The arrivals of cattle were heavy for the past three days and they sold slow, prices (prices not being maintained. The prospect for the remainder of the week looks gloomy, particularly for all common grades, as they are too plentiful in the market. Below we give the closing figures of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steers, $7 00@7 50; good to prime, 1,150 to 1,200, $6 75@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 25; Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,000, $3 50@4 50; stock Steers, $50 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

The stock of sheep on the market was heavy and sold slowly. The prospect for common sheep is not good. Good animals, however, will do better. Following were the closing rates of the market to-day: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4@5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 85 lbs, $3 75@4 75; lambs, to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 00.

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM PITTSBURGH EAST.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$ 90 00	$ 90 00	$81 00
New York	100 00	110 00	81 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS FROM CHICAGO.

	₩ 100.
To New York	50c
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh and Bellaire	40c
To Dunkirk	37½c
To Cleveland	27½c
To Toledo and Detroit	25c

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

	lbs.
Double deck cars of hogs, per car	21,000
Single deck cars of hogs, per car	14,000
Cattle, per car	18,000
Double deck cars of sheep, per car	18,000
Single deck cars of sheep, per car	14,000
Horses, per car	20,000

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, December 8, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather still continues mild and pleasant, with indications of rain. This has had the effect to check heavy operations on the part of pork packers, hence the sale of hogs was rather limited, the major part of them being small jobbing lots for the home retail trade. Prices may be given as follows: Extra Philadelphia, $6 90@7 50; good to prime New Philadelphia, $6 80; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 35; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50.

There was a fair run of cattle, and prices of the previous week were well maintained. The following were the ruling rates of the market during the morning:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	@.....$7 00@7 50
Good to Prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 00@6 50
Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100	5 00@5 50
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 50
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 00

The run of sheep was light, and the stock generally of an inferior order. There were, however, some prime sheep offered, which sold up to $5 75 per cwt.; the average weight being 130 lbs. Dealers report stock scarce and high in the country. The number in the market to-day would not reach 1,000, and were all sold. The following may be set down as the general ruling of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 12½@3 25; foot rot and scalawags by the head, $1 00@2 00.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table, showing the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

CATTLE.	Cars.	C. CATTLE.	Cars.
S. Krouse	1	S. Keefer	4
Marks & Bro	2	Rothchilds & Z	2
J. W. Snee	2	L. & J. Shamburg	4
E. Katz	2	Frauerman & L	2
Sutton & R	1	Geo. Bothwell	1
Hamstreck	2	W. Wood	2
R. Sonnefelt	2	M. Bloch	2
Greenwald & Kahn	4	C. M. Conrad	1
Andry & Bro	2	Wm. Barron	1
Holmes, L. & Co	3	Prepaid	5
Total			40
Last week			50

HOGS.	Cars.	HOGS.	Cars.
H. W. Schiller	1	P. M. Snyder	
J. O. Seamor	1	Prepaid	
Total			

SHEEP.	C
Prepaid	

HOGS.

As before remarked, the state of the weather delays large operations in hogs for this market, the majority of the sales being in small jobbing lots at prices ranging from $6 50 to 7 25. The run was heavy, and the greatest portion, after testing a day or two, will turn up at the East Liberty yard, and from thence probably find their way to the eastern market. We may add that the stock was of a poor character, some of it a little too heavy perhaps.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Flour firm at $5 90@6 00. Wheat firm; spring $1 38; red amber $1 44@1 49. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and unsettled at 77@78c; old mixed 78@80c. Pork dull but unchanged. Beef steady, cut meats unchanged. Bacon—fair export demand. Lard steady. Eggs (@26c; limed 24@25. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet. Coffee dull and unsettled; sales 600 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar—Cuba 9½@10¾c; Porto Rico 10c. Rice 6½@7c. Petroleum—crude 12c; refined 22½c. Tallow dull. Whisky dull at 92½c for new; $1 00 for prime; mess pork for February $20 6. Hams—plain 12@14c; shoulders 8@8½c. Lard 12½@13c for steam; sales 200 tierces at 14@15c; western State 20c. Cheese 12@17½c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—Cotton, dull but unchanged; middlings, 14½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Coffee, firm. Sugar, steady. New Orleans, 9½@12½c. Molasses, lower at 75@80c. Oils, unchanged; linseed has only a limited jobbing demand. Eggs, steady at 27c. Butter, dull but unchanged. Cheese firm. Clover seed, $5 50 @6 00. Timothy seed, quiet but unchanged. Flaxseed, quiet. Mess Pork, quiet but saleable at $19 00, and held at $19 50. Lard, quiet but unchanged; saleable at 11½@12c, but held 1c higher. Sales of shoulders at 6¾c; talk sides, clear rib, 9¾c; bulk sides, clear, 10¼c loose and 25 days in salt. Hogs opened firm but closed dull, closing at $6 90@6 95. Whisky, in fair demand and advanced 1c@2c. Green meats, active with sales of 800,000 pounds; hams at 6½@7c; sides, 8½c, and 8c for clear rib and clear to sellers for December.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 110¾. Exchange, par. Money, easy for good paper.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 7.—Exchange unchanged. Flour is dull and unchanged for extra spring. Wheat—No 2 spring firmer and 5c higher, closing at $1 07¾; this afternoon steady at $1 08¾ cash. Corn—No 2 mixed quiet and firmer, closing at 45½c new; 51½@52c old; this afternoon unchanged. Oats—No 2 firmer and ½c higher, closed at 38½c. Rye—No 2 dull and firmer, closing at 86c. Barley quiet; No 2, 78c. Highwines firmer, 85½c. Provisions easier and less active. Mess Pork closed at $18 90@18 75 cash; $18 60 future delivery. Lard, 11¾@11¾c. Live Hogs easier at $6 50@6 40. Dressed scarce and nominal. Cattle quiet, $5 00@5 35.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—Tobacco firm; sales of 48 hhds at $4 00@6 65 for common to good logs; $7 00@17 75 for low to medium leaf. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton weak and lower; middling 14c. Flour in good demand; extra family $5 25. Grain dull and unchanged. Hogs active and firm; the packers bought all in the stock yards at prices ranging from $6 25@6 50 for light extra heavy grades; extra lots $6 60, and closed weak. Provisions firmer and in fair demand, mostly speculative. Mess pork $19. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 10½c; clear sides, 10¾c.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour do. Wheat do; No 2 spring, $1 03@1 05; No 2 red winter, $1 27@1 28; No 1, $1 32@1 33. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 37@40c. Barley firm—fall No 1, 95c; prime spring, 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged—mess, $19 25@19 50; dry salt shoulders, 7½@7¾; clear rib, 10½@10¾; clear sides, 10¾@11c; clear, 15c. Lard firm at 12¼@12½c for choice tierces. Whisky steady at 86c. Hogs dull and 10@15c lower—$6 00@6 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, December 7.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 white, Michigan, $1 25; regular, do, $1 18; amber, Michigan, $1 21; closing at $1 20; red, Wabash, $1 25; defective red, $1 00. Corn active and advanced 2@3 cents; mixed, 48c; new low mixed and Michigan, 45c; new yellow, 51c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 42c; Michigan, 43c. Clover seed steady at $5 15; closing at $5 12½. Hogs steady at $7 50@8 00, dividing on 200 lbs.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, December 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1, $1 06; No 2, $1 07½. Corn dull and nominal. Rye ditto. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs lower at $7 00@7 50. Bar- dull and nominal.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, December 7.—Flour steady. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 1 red winter $1 25; No sales of Corn or Oats, and the market is nominally unchanged. Petroleum market quiet and unchanged; refined, 20c; crude, $4 00.

Pittsburgh Hide and Leather Market

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	40@42c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c
Oak sole, Spanish	39@41c
Oak, slaughter la	50@52c
Orinoco	50@29c
Oak sole, B A mid	32@34c
Red sole, B A heavy	32@34c
Red sole, Orinoco	31@33c
Shoe skirting	44@45c
Saddler's skirting	47@48c
Black bridle ₩ doz	$65@60
Oak harness, best city	41@44c
Oak harness country	37@41c
Bridle fair, ₩ doz	$60@65
Band leather, ₩ pound	44@46c
Hand leather, ₩ lb	42@45c
Waxed Calf	$1 15@1 45
Waxed kip	50@55c
Waxed upper, ₩ foot	21@37c
No 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 50@6 00

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	11@11¼c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	8@9c
Green salt kip	14@15c
Green salt calf	17@18c
Green butchers' do	12c
Dry flint hides nominal	25@-4c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	
Straits ₩ gal	$1 00@1 05
Straits, est	45@60c
Bank oil	58@60c
Tallow	9@9½c

RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated four feet and ten inches and about at a stand. The weather during the day was unpleasant for out-door transactions. Trade on the lading was very dull, shippers for the South holding back until they are assured that the Louisville and Portland Canal has been opened. The Henry C. Yeager is loading for New Orleans. The Iron-Sides is loading for the same port. The Wild Duck and barges is loading for St. Louis.

MARRIED.

SEITZ—LUSTENBERGER—At the residence of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, Ohio avenue, Allegheny, by the Rev. N. P. Kerr, HENRY D. SEITZ to HATTIE E. LUSTENBERGER.

BUSHNELL—SELLERS—On Tuesday evening, December 8th, at Christ M. E. Church, by the Rev. John A. Gray, JOHN BUSHNELL to SUE F., daughter of H. E. Sellers.

HUTCHISON—SARGENT—In Boston, November 17, by the C. D. Bradlee, CHARLES HUTCHISON, formerly of Pittsburgh, and MARY A. SARGENT, of the former city.

HERD—DAY—On Tuesday evening, December 1st, at Enon Valley, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., JEFFERSON C. HERD, of Pittsburgh, and MARY DAY.

CALDWELL—LAY—At St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Dec. 1, by the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, Mr. CHAS. L. CALDWELL, of Pittsburgh, and ADA E., daughter of Jas. C. Way, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

NEWMAN—On Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, KATE, only daughter of James R. and J. A. Newman, aged eleven years and six months.

WALKER—On Friday, December 2, MANIE H., daughter of William and Eliza Walker.

McCALLIN—On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. SOPHIA McCALLIN, wife of James McCallin, Sr., aged 53 years.

BLAKE—On Monday morning, December 5, at nine o'clock a. m., ELIZA D., well beloved wife of Thomas J. Blake, aged 49 years.

CARR—On Monday morning at 7 o'clock, HENRY WILLIAM, oldest son of James and Catharine Carr, aged two years and ten months.

SMITH—November 30th at Meadville, Pa., the Rev. RICH. SMITH, formerly of this city, aged 83.

SCHULTZ—On Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, Mrs ELIZABETH A. SCHULTZ, aged 33 years and 2 mos.

WARD—On Tuesday morning, December 6, at 4 o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, aged 35 years.

KERR—At the residence of her son-in-law, John McKee, Wheeling, W. Va., Mrs. MARGARET KERR, mother of James B. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, in the 78th year of her age.

DAVIS—On Tuesday, December 6, at 12¼ a. m., scarlet fever, SAMUEL JOHNSTON, second son of the late Joseph G. and Lydia E. Davis, aged seven years five months and nineteen days.

FORTUNE—At the residence of her husband No. 201 Second avenue, on Sunday morning, December 4th, 1870, Mrs. JANE B. FORTUNE, wife of George Fortune.

ABBITT—On Wednesday Dec. 7th, at 8½ o'clock a. m., MARY ABBITT, in the 55th year of her age.

McELWAIN—On Tuesday evening, December 6th, at 11 o'clock and forty minutes, CHARLES HOWARD, youngest son of James and Mary J. McElwain, aged 7 months and 18 days.

CUNNINGHAM—On Tuesday, December 6th, PATRICK CUNNINGHA